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LIGHT
NO TROUBLE
for small up-country houses, &c.
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INTIMATIONS

WE WILL DELIVER A

"MOUTRIE"
PIANO

for \$50.

You pay the balance in small monthly instalments
that will not embarrass you.EVERY INSTRUMENT GUARANTEED
FOR 5 YEARS.

FULL PRICE ALLOWED FOR PIANOS TAKEN IN EXCHANGE.

S. Moutrie & Co., Ltd.

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AERTEX CELLULAR

PYJAMAS

WHITE
\$5.00
per suit.STRIPED
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per suit.Made specially for us, cut on full free lines that prevent
tightness at any point. A delightful sleeping suit for
sultry nights.

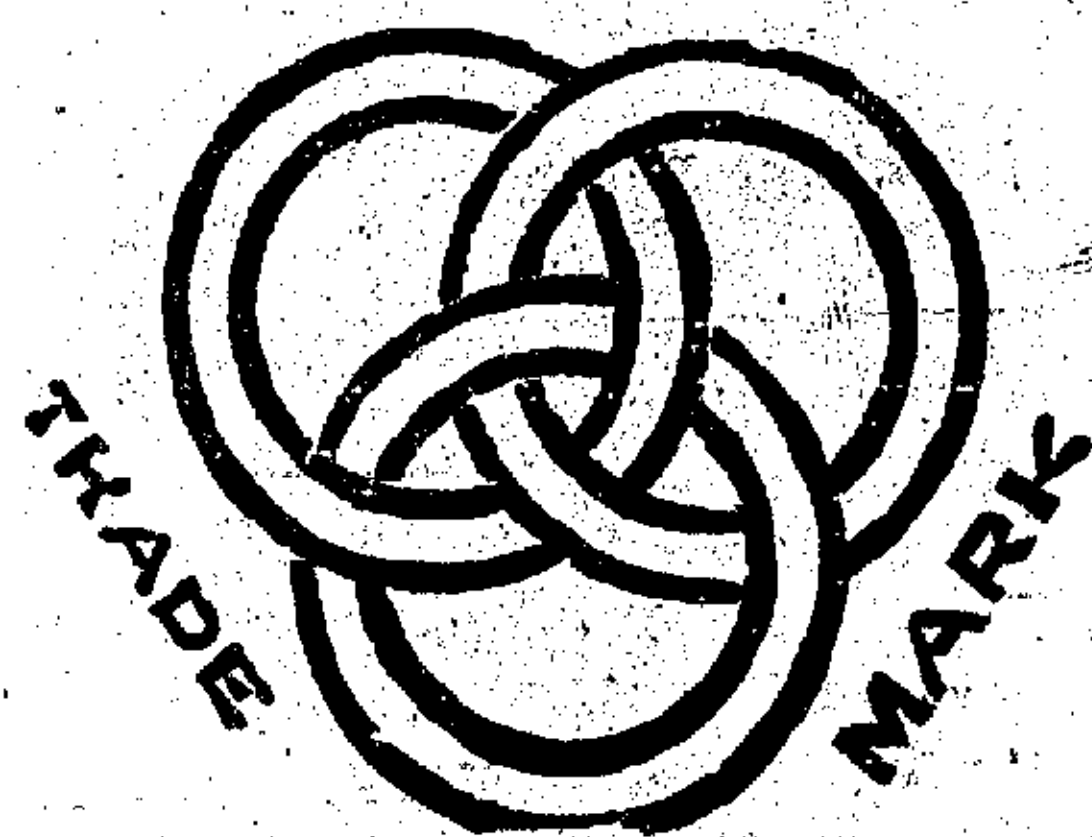
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Men's Wear Specialists,

16, DES VŒUX ROAD.

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(103)

BALLANTINE'S
BEER AND STOUTWEDDING
PURITY, QUALITY AND FLAVOUR

"THREE RINGS."

DONNELLY & WHYTE,

SOLE AGENTS.

TEL. 636.

HAVE YOU A
BAD LEG

with wounds that discharge or otherwise, perhaps surrounded with inflammation and swollen, that when you press your finger on the inflamed part it leaves the impression? If so, under this skin you have poison, which defies all the remedies you have tried. Perhaps your knees are swollen, the joints being affected, the same with the ankles, round which the skin may be discoloured, or there may be wounds, the disease, if allowed to continue, will deprive you of the power to walk. You may have attended various hospitals, and been told your case is hopeless, or advised to submit to amputation; but do not try the Grasshopper Treatment, which is a sure and certain restorer in cases of Bad Legs, Ulcers, Joints, Housemaid's Knees, Fleshy Hæmorrhoids, Abscesses, Glandular Swellings, Carbuncles, Bunions, Snake, Lizard and Dog Bites and all Skin Diseases. Send at once to the Drug Store for a box of

GRASSHOPPER
OINTMENT AND PILLS.

Prepared by ALBERT, Albert House, Far-
rington Street, London, England. Price in
England 1/6 and 2/6 per box.
Agents: A. S. W. Aronson & Co., Ltd.,
Hongkong.

TERRIBLE ITCHING
ECZEMA ON HANDSAnd Arms to Elbow. Last Sleep
Also Weeks of Work. Soothed
and Healed by Cuticura.

"I suffered from eczema on my hands
and arms up to the elbow. It first started
between my fingers and when it was at its worst it was fear-
fully red and with yellow
places on it. These places
used to burn and were
used to dry and scale off. I
lost sleep and was com-
pletely unable to do any work."
"I tried all remedies, but
none did any good till I got
a free sample of Cuticura Soap and Ot-
ment. I quickly got relief so I bought more
and they have healed me completely."
(Signed) Peter Lucas Lamb, 41, Foreman
St., South Shields, Eng., July 20, 1915.

Sample Each Free by Post
With 22-3 Skin Book. (Send to please
and Ointment to hand). Address post-card
for sample: F. Newberry & Sons, 27, Char-
terhouse Sq., London. Sold everywhere.

Prepared by ALBERT, Albert House, Far-
rington Street, London, England. Price in
England 1/6 and 2/6 per box.
Agents: A. S. W. Aronson & Co., Ltd.,
Hongkong.

THE CAPTURE OF BAGDAD.
THE CROSSING OF THE DIALAH.
EXTRAORDINARY GALLANTRY.

The following telegram has been re-
ceived from "Ewa-witness" Mesopo-
tania, dated Baghdad, March 12th:

The last fighting before Baghdad is
likely to become historic on account of
the splendid gallantry of our troops in
the crossing of the Dialah river. After
the action at Lajj the Turkish re-
guard fell back on the Dialah, destroying
the bridge which crosses at its junction
with the Tigris. We pushed on in pur-
suit on the left, sending cavalry and
two columns of infantry to work round
on the right bank and enter Baghdad
from the west. Speed in following up
was essential and the column attacking
Dialah was faced with another crossing
in which the element of surprise was
eliminated. The village lies on both
banks of the stream, which is one hun-
dred and twenty yards wide and houses,
nullahs and walled gardens made it im-
possible to build roads and ramps quick-
ly and bring pontoons without betraying
the point of embarkation. Hence the
old bridgehead site was chosen. The
attack on the night of the 7th was check-
ed but the quality of the courage by
our men has never been surpassed in
the war.

HEROISM OF PONTOON CREWS.

Immediately the first pontoon was
lowered over the ramp the whole launch-
ing party was shot down in a few
seconds. It was bright moonlight and
the Turks had concentrated their machin-
guns and rifles in houses on the opposite
bank. The second pontoon had got into
the middle of the stream when a terrific
fusillade was opened on it. The crew of
five rowers and ten riflemen were killed
but there was no holding back. The order
still held to secure the passage and crew
after crew pushed off to an obvious and
certain death. A third crossing party
was exterminated in the same way and
the pontoons drifted out into the Tigris to
float past the camp in daylight with their
freight of dead. Drafts who went over
were raised by volunteers from other
battalions in the brigade and these and
the sappers on the bank shared the honour
of the night with the attacking battalions.
Nothing stopped them save the loss of
pontoons. A Lancashire man remarked
"It's a bit hot here, but let's try higher
up." But the gallant fellows were re-
duced to their last boat.

UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPTS.

Another regiment which was to cross
high up was delayed as boats had to be
carried nearly a mile across country to
the stream. After the failure of the
bridgehead passage the second crossing
was cancelled but the men were still game.
On the second night the attempt was
pursued with equal gallantry. This time
the attack was preceded by bombardment.
Registering by artillery had been im-
possible on the first day in the speed of
the pursuit. It was barrage that secured
us a footing, not the shells but the dust
raised by them. This was so thick that
you could not see your hand in front of
your face and it formed a curtain, be-
hind which ten boats were able to cross.
Afterwards in the clear moonlight when
the curtain of dust had lifted the condi-
tions of the night before were established.
Succeeding crossing parties were exter-
minated, pontoons drifted away, the
footing was secured. The dust raised was
well. The crew of one boat which lost
its way during the barrage were un-
touched but they did not make the bank in
time. Directly the air cleared a machine-
gun was opened on them; the rowers were
shot down and the pontoon drifted back
to the shore. A sergeant called to
volunteers to get the wounded out of the
boats and a party of twelve men went
over the river-bank, but every man of
them as well as the crew of the pontoon
was killed.

THE FIRST PARTY'S DEFENCE.

Some sixty men had got over. Those
joined up and started bombing along the
bank. They were soon heavily pressed
by the Turks on both flanks and found
themselves between two woods. Here they
discovered a providential natural posi-
tion. A break in the river-bank had been
repaired by a new bank built in a half
moon on the landward side. This formed
a perfect lunette. The Lancashire men
surrounded on all sides but the river,
held it through the night all next day
and the next night against repeated
and determined attacks. These attacks
were delivered at dark or at dawn. The Turks
attacked once in daylight as our
machine guns on the other bank swept
the ground in front of the position.
Twenty yards west of the lunette there
was a thin grove of mulberries and palms.
The position was most vulnerable on this
side and it was here the Turkish counter-
attacks were most frequent. Our intense
intermittent artillery fire day and night
afforded some protection. The whole
effort was visible by our troops on the
south side who were able to make them-
selves heard by shouting. At midnight
of the 9th 10th the Turks were on the
top of the parapet but were driven back.
One more determined attack would have
carried the lunette but the little garrison
was reduced to forty kept their heads
and maintained control of fire, searching
for loose rounds and emptying the
handbags of the dead. In the end they
were reduced almost to their last clip
and one bomb but found over one hun-
dred Turkish dead outside the lunette
when they were relieved at daylight.

WHY NOT FERRO-CEMENT
FOR SHIPS?

If we want to build ships faster than
the Germans by any imaginable develop-
ment of their barbarous methods can ever
sink them, there is, we are assured by a
well-known inventor, a perfectly simple
way.

Recently we referred to the launching
in Norwegian waters of a ferro-concrete
barge of a thousand tons and corrected
the impression that it was the first "stone
ship" ever floated. Many barges of
similar dimensions made of ferro-concrete
have been brought into ordinary use on
the open sea as well as upon different
waterways. Pontons, caissons, and even
forts have been built of the same material.
The forts have been finished, floated out
into position, and sunk on to permanent,
or semi-permanent, foundations, whilst
the construction of ferro-concrete cais-
sons is a commonplace of engineering.

Develop this idea, use instead of ferro-
concrete ferro-cement for greater
strength and buoyancy, and you could,
in the opinion of Mr. John Cameron
Grant, an engineer and inventor whose
patents are in use all over the
world, build with astonishing rapidity
ships of all sizes, from barges of a thou-
sand tons, which could be towed right
up to Rouen, to ocean-going liners and
even warships.

By using blended steel and cement,
Mr. Grant said in an interview with a
representative of *The Observer*, "large
ocean-going vessels could be constructed
in which the present riveted steel plat-
ing would not be needed, and the weight
of the steel framing itself might be
substantially reduced. After a consid-
erable amount of time spent with my
partner over the application of cement
and ferro-cement to great strength and
work in which both great strength and
extreme accuracy were required, we got
such a respect for its possibilities that
we were led to study them in the construc-
tion, or at least the plating or covering,
of self-propelled vessels."

"Their construction presents no in-
trinsic or inherent difficulty. It is merely
a question of organisation and careful
supervision. The strength, buoyancy,
rapidity of construction, and the general
saving of steel plate, and the general
economy, including the possibility even
of the entire use of female labour, lend
to the project sufficient merit, in my
opinion, to call for immediate considera-
tion."

"For all practical purposes ships built
with ferro-cement would be at least as
strong as those built entirely of steel
and in fact, their shells become harder and
stronger with age and immersion, the life
there is no comparison between ferro-
concrete and that of exposed steel.
I have seen a number of ferro-cement
barges in use to-day, I believe, ferro-
concrete boats that were constructed fifty
years ago, and they are reported to
be as good as new."

"Now is the moment," Mr. Grant
added, "when, quickened by necessity,
we require imagination in construction
to trump the German's ace. The use of
ferro-cement, and at least, in addition
to present methods, I am con-
vinced, prove all, and more than all, that
I have said."

LIFE ON THE TIGRIS.

SHANGHAI MAN'S IMPRESSIONS.

Writing to a friend in Shanghai from
Basra on February 1st, 1917, Lieut. R. H.
Williams, R.E., L.W.C. (British), Mesopo-
tania Expeditionary Force, says:

"I am second in command of a paddle
hospital-steamers. The ship is 232 ft. in length
by 40 ft. beam, and is fitted with wire-
less. This river is only a canal; Soolowah
Creek is as good. Above Amarah at be-
comes more like a river. There is about
30 miles of narrow and the bends are
worse than the Tientsin river: it is a cannon
game to get around them. Above Amarah
the river is wider and it is much more
run the river is crooked. "S" is continuously
winding round from one direction to
another, with moving shores. The river
begins to fall in June and from July to
November it is shallow. It is then hard
to get four feet of water. It is unlike
the Yangtze, which falls in winter, but
it is not to be compared with the Yangtze.
We have to tie up to the bank of the
river to allow down steamers to pass.
Above Amarah we stick her nose into the
bank so as to allow them to pass. There
is nothing in it. I take my watch in
command. The first trip I sketched out
and got it into my head. We take
up troops to the firing line and bring
down the wounded. This country you
will have difficulty in picturing to your
mind's eye. It is devoid of trees, houses,
cultivation and everything, when 40 miles
up. There is only a vast stretch of desert
through which the Tigris winds. As for
life, one can count on his fingers the
Arabs he sees the whole journey up. It
is the most desolate barren waste of
interminable flat land I have ever seen,
or ever shall see. It is like being at sea,
with the land instead of water. Manners
are nothing about on shore in Basra.
Young is on shore at a place up river
called Alish Garbi; his duty will be to
drop tin-can buoys and mark the deepest
water channels. He went up in my boat
to Alish Garbi. Wallace is in com-
mand of a penny steamer (London County
Council). Dan King fell overboard and
was fished out of the water; he is super-
numery, and second in command. Daily
penny steamers. Chapman is second in
command of a stern wheeler.

"The temperature went to 132 degrees
last summer, a Sister told me. We carry
two Sisters on board. There are hand-
reds of Sisters about Mesopotamia.
I am in good fettle, but shall be glad to
get back. We had a few days in camp,
but oh, it was so cold, mud on floors, no
cover, no food, and the rain came in.
Well, it's all in the scramble and one
can't say too much."

RAGGING.

[BY A SUBALTERN.]

Ragging in the Army in its old mis-
chievous form has long since died a well-
timed death.

I say well-timed, because the type of
ragging to which I refer, and which had
disappeared almost completely some few
years before the outbreak of the present
war, was of a kind which did no good to
the victim and seriously interfered with
the discipline and efficiency of the Army.

The idea of ragging originally was that
it was a means of getting rid of an un-
popular officer. But it has always been
quite unnecessary to employ this means,
as there are quieter, more orthodox ways
of achieving this end. An officer is
either fit to hold his Majesty's commission
or he is not. If he is not so fitted, his
commanding officer should tell him so;
if he is fit, then his brother-officers should
treat him as gentlemen treat gentlemen.
They should not give him an ink bath
nor smear him with secotine, nor break
a feather bed across his back and pretend
he is a parrot.

However, nowadays, as I have said,
ragging is of a gentler kind. It is em-
ployed in the more delicate cases where
the discipline of the orderly room is not
called for and where hints have been
no avail. I have in mind the classic
example of a young gentleman who was
a decent youth, the junior officer of his re-
giment, but he got his head turned
through a fortnight's visit to London.
There he saw in a smart restaurant a
certain super-nut with a growth of hair
on either cheek reaching to a point level
with the lobe of the ear. He admired
the idea, and a young lady with him
said that she thought he would look very
nice too if he grew whiskers.

SOAPLESS SHAVING.

By the time he returned to his regi-
ment he had done his best to do so.
The senior subaltern remarked that night
in mess that he had not shaved himself
properly. The next day the adjutant
told him on parade to get his hair cut.
He replied that this had been done
three days before; to which the adjutant
answered that it was too long over his
ears. The following day as he was still
flourishing the offending tufts, he was
sent for to the orderly room, and told
by the commanding officer to shave his
whiskers off. It was against the King's
Regulations to wear whiskers. The
King's Regulations were sent for and
sure enough it was written in black and
white that "whiskers if worn must be of
moderate length." The regulation, which
had been framed in the Early Victorian
era, had for some reason never been
amended.

For a whole day the regiment was
non-plussed; and our young gentleman
stroiled the town magnificently in his
ornaments. But retribution followed.
"Witfully that night," at 10 p.m. he was
arrested in his quarters by the orderly
officer and marched to the billiard-room
where a subaltern court-martial had
been hastily assembled. Here he was
tried under Section 17 of his Majesty's
Army Act, in that he did on certain
specified dates act in a manner pre-
judicial to the good order and military
discipline of the 190th Regiment of Foot
by wilfully making his appearance rag-
ged and calculated to inspire fear in the
children of his company sergeant-
major. The defence that whiskers were
allowed to be worn by military law was
not held to be valid, and he was sen-
tenced to have them removed without
soap. Which, I may add, was promptly
done, much to the amusement of every-
body, including—when it was all over—
the victim.

This sort of ragging is all very well
and harmless nobody. It goes on in every
regiment, and is the unwritten law by
which junior officers learn good manners.
A wise colonel never interferes with the
unofficial authority wielded by the senior
subaltern. He draws his own conclu-
sions as to how things are going with
his flock. If on a guest night as he sits
at the head of the table he can look down
and see nothing but happy smiling faces
round him he will not pay much atten-
tion when, later in the evening, his game
of bridge is disturbed by yells and ex-
cels, and there bolts down the corridor
a junior officer shorn of most of his
clothes, pursued by a pack of hallooing
fellow-subalterns. Not that this is by
any means a nightly scene in a well-
ordered regiment, but still it has been
known to happen.

THE TEDDY BEAR GAME.

A great game when I joined my regi-
ment was Teddy Bears. This, now I
come to think of it, was rather dan-
gerous, but still it was all meant in good
part; Providence looked after us, and
nobody ever got hurt. Outside the ante-
room there was a large coconut mat,
inside there were some heavy round
match-stands. The game was for the
Teddy Bear—usually some unfortunate
second-lieutenant—to go outside the ante-
room-door, cover himself as well as he
could with the mat, and proceed on all
fours as fast as possible across the ante-
room to the dining-room door. The rest
of the party, who were the big-game
shooters, took pot shots at him by
brundling the match-stands along the
floor, he guarding himself as well as he
could by manipulating the mat. One
Teddy Bear, I remember, who though
fresh from Sandhurst was of considerable
size, got rather annoyed at being hit on
the ankle by a match-stand, and with a
snarl sprang on the big-game shooter
who had done it and hugged him nearly
to death before he could be pulled off.

Another game equally perilous which
we used to play was billiards-room
cricket. The pitch was the length of
the billiards-room, the ball a billiard
ball, and the bat a short cue. From tip
ball and the game quickly degenerated
into boundary hitting, and woe betide
the unlucky bower if he could not reach
cover before the ball left the bat.
Nowadays, with a sterner game to play
(Continued at foot of next column.)

EXCHANGE OF CIVILIAN
PRISONERS.

ARGUMENT FROM RULLEBEN.

A large number of British civilian pri-
soners, released from the internment camp
at Rulleben, have signed a memorandum
on the subject of a general exchange of
such prisoners, German and British.
The document, which shows the signa-
tures to be in favour of that course, is
thus worded:

We, the undersigned, being released
prisoners from the civilian internment
camp at Rulleben, beg to lay the follow-
ing points before you, and suggest the
following measures: That the question
of the health and safety of 4,000 English-
men be considered a subject of national
importance, and that therefore this ques-
tion be thoroughly discussed in both
Houses of Parliament at the earliest
possible opportunity and the following
points brought forward: (a) From the
White Paper Miscellaneous, No. 8, 1916,
page 4, it is clear that in November,
1914, the Germans offered us for fear
man's exchange, refused by us for fear
of some military advantage. After a
few weeks we withdrew our refusal, but
too late. (b) According to the *Westminster
Gazette*, 3rd November, 1916, Dr. Krueger,
of the German Foreign Office, said in the
Reichstag: "If the negotiations for the
release of civilian prisoners succeed, we
bind ourselves not to incorporate the
men returned in the Army." Has the
Government made any inquiries as to
the truth of this statement? (c) Every re-
turned British civilian prisoner has
insisted on the serious condition of the
Government to some definite action.
Nothing has been done. (d) The question
as to whether the release of 26,000 Ger-
mans for 4,000 Englishmen would be
seriously detrimental to the military
situation should be discussed.

The following summary of arguments
would be of interest: (1) Against a
general exchange of civilians: (a) The
possible gain for Germany of 26,000
fighting men and possible information
given to the enemy. (2) For a general
exchange of civilian: (a) The probability
that, after two years' confinement, not
many Germans would be fit for military
service; (b) the impression that would
be created in Germany by the arrival of
26,000 men who could vouch for (1) our
strength, (2) the small effect of the war
on our business prosperity, (3) the
plentiful food supply compared with that
of Germany, (4) the failure of the Zep-
pelin campaign, (5) the kind treatment
of prisoners, (6) the guard of the
camps in England would be freed for
military service; (f) the danger of such
a large number of enemy aliens in our
midst would be removed, and the conse-
quent leakage of important secrets would
cease; (g) the probability that after the
war the German remaining in our midst
would once more settle down to their
business in this country. If, however,
after the consideration of these points, it
is still found to be inadvisable to ex-
change 26,000 Germans for 4,000 English-
men, then the following possible arrange-
ments should be discussed: (1) The ex-
change of all men over forty-five and the
removal of the remainder to neutral
countries. (Since the above was written
it has been officially announced that the
exchange of civilian prisoners over forty-
five has been definitely agreed upon by
both Governments.) (2) A proposal to
the Germans that they should add to their
English prisoners: (a) A sufficient num-
ber of French or Russian civilians; or
(b) a sufficient number of British mili-
tary prisoners to equalise the exchange.

Finally, we, who have spent many
months in Rulleben Camp, consider it
our duty to point out that unless all
British civilian prisoners are immediately
released many will not survive, and the
reason and health of a large majority of
the remainder will be permanently in-
jured. If these men were suffering at
home as they are now suffering abroad
there would be a popular outcry and a
demand for their immediate release. It
is only owing to the fact that they are
in an enemy country, cut off from their
homes, and consequently forgotten by most
of their compatriots, that they continue
to remain in captivity.

BIG BERLIN SWINDLE.

A GERMAN HUMBERT AFFAIR.

Berlin was excited at the end of Jan-
uary over a big swindle by a widow
named Maria Kupfer and her daughter,
"a well-known beauty" aged 20. The
swindle, says the *Berliner Tageblatt*,
resembles the Humbert case in Paris.
The widow Kupfer and her daughter
established a provision import business,
and it is believed that they induced the
public to lend them 2,750,000 marks
(2,137,500). The widow, who is of rich
parents came from Leipzig and settled in
Berlin since the beginning of the war.
Before that she lived luxuriously in
Leipzig and contracted debts, believing
that she would inherit a fortune; but in
this she was disappointed. She is rather
young looking for her age, which is
about 40, and she made friends chiefly
with oldish wealthy men. Then she
established a company in her daughter's
name. She had business premises in the
Bulowstrasse and a house in the Kaiser-
damm, where she entertained lavishly.
She did a large business and received
large consignments of provisions. Ac-
counts and interest, often 20 per cent.,
were punctually paid, and the business
prospered, so that even experienced pro-
vincial and also Viennese merchants
placed goods and money at the widow's
disposal. Finally, however, a rather big
depositor became suspicious and demanded
repayment, which it seems was declined.
The police were then informed, and the
widow and her daughter were arrested.
An investigation is proceeding.

and window glass at its present price,
these rags have dropped out, but they
were rowdy, happy times which did no
one any harm. The pity of it is that so
many of the good fellows who used to
join in them are now between the Marne
and Mons.

PRISONERS OF WAR FUNDS.

SALE OF WORK AT THE UNIVERSITY.

With the laudable object of making a contribution to the Prisoners of War Funds, a sale of work and tea took place yesterday at the residence of Sir Charles Eliot, Vice-Chancellor of Hongkong University. The proceedings had been organised by Mrs. Arthur Warren, and were in every way a great success. There was a large attendance, among those present being Lady May, who was accompanied by Mr. Penobly Fane, and Sir Charles Eliot. Those who had made contributions of goods for sale, and who also had charge of the stalls, included the following:—Mrs. Digby, Mrs. Franklin, Mrs. Earle, Mrs. Redmond, Mrs. Hooper, Mrs. Middleton Smith, Mrs. Marley, Mrs. Marriott, Mrs. Healey, Miss Sells, Mrs. Hinton, Mrs. Noble, Mrs. Matthews, Miss Lander, Mrs. Goodham, Miss Piercey, Miss Davidson, Mrs. Goldsmith, and Miss Hazelton. Mrs. Churchill had charge of the fortune-telling tent. There was no formal opening, but the sale of work commenced soon after 3 p.m., and very soon the various stall-holders were being kept exceedingly busy, a very happy augury for the financial result of Mrs. Warren's enterprise.

During the afternoon, the band of the 74th Panjabis (under Bandmaster Christian) rendered enjoyable selections.

Thanks are due to Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co., Messrs. William Powell & Co., Butterfield & Swire, and Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., for useful contributions towards the sale.

THE HOMELESS IN NORTHERN FRANCE.

LOCAL RELIEF FUND.

(FIRST LIST.)	
Jessula & Co., Franco-Ex-Import-Export	230
Casulli	50
Locable	200
Floquet & Knott	40
R. Rea	200
Missions Evangéiques	100
Montague Edg.	100
I. C. Downing	100
Maison de Nazareth	100
R. Shewan	500
P. Bendinogre	200
R. A. Gubbay	50
M. S. Sussan	50
E. Howard	50
G. A. Tisdall	Fr. 50
Bridge Gains	5
J. Kirk Macdonald	10
Tourtet	10
C. Thorne	25
Tha	10
To Tze Tun	10
Wang Kin Hao	10
Fook Tai Cheong	5
Sam Kau	10
Ung Kee Cheong	10
Wing Fat Cheong	20
Total	Fr. 50 \$2,085

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

A REPEAT SENTENCE.

A coolie, who has quite recently served a sentence of three months' hard labour, was charged with the theft of iron from Taikeo Dockyard, and Mr. Wood sentenced him to another term of three months.

LUKONG CHARGED WITH ASSAULT.

There was a *lukong* in the dock in Mr. Melbourne's Court, he being charged with assaulting a Chinese tailor of Wing Lok Street. The complainant's story was to the effect that the *lukong* wanted to search him, but instead of doing so, he struck him on the chest.

The *lukong's* case was that the complainant refused to be searched, and, as a result, he arrested the man and took him to the police station. He absolutely denied striking the complainant.

Defendant called several *lukongs* to support his story, and, eventually, the *lukong* was discharged.

COPPER PIPING.

The story of a Chinese marine hawker who was charged with theft was believed by Inspector Gordon and he asked for the charge against him to be withdrawn, and this was done. The man was charged with the theft of a quantity of copper piping. The dealer said that a coolie came up to him and offered him some copper piping for sale. The dealer said he would not have the piping as a present, and while this was going on, an Indian watchman came up and arrested the dealer, the coolie making off. Inspector Gordon told Mr. Wood that he had reason to believe the dealer, and, as stated, the charge was withdrawn.

LANCASHIRE DIALECT.

[BY THE MAYOR OF OLDHAM.]

The Lancashire dialect is spoken less than it was forty years ago, but it still persists sufficiently to account for what may be called the Lancashire accent. It has been a long time dying, for a century and a half ago Tim Bobbin noticed the tendency of the Lancashire people, even among the hills, to speak "much better English," although he does add, "if it can properly be called so." A comparison of the speech in which Tummus and Meary conversed with the dialect as now spoken in many parts of Lancashire reveals the use of more dialect words than many people would suppose. As might be expected, the dialect flourishes mainly in the remoter places in the hill country. It is, in fact, a countryside speech.

In hamlets, which lie between towns, words that to the city man would seem uncouth are in daily use. A convalescent neighbour will tell the woman next door that he had been "welly nee done for." A late arrival at a tea party will call upon those already sat down to "hutch up." If a body is untidy pressing for elbow-room, he is asked what he is "thrutchin' at." If he remonstrates against this form of address he may be told "ther's awlus moost thrutchin' wheer ther's least room." There are other words in frequent if not in common use which are apt to puzzle the understanding. There is "wiltchert," which seems to call for an interpreter, and the interpretation would be "wet shed." Of the domestic order are such words as "fratchin'," "frappin'," and "threapin'." People still speak of having had their "baggin'" or of their inside being "o' or a dither," or that they feel only "gratchenly," or, if things are well with them, that they are "farrantly." If they are very much astonished, they declare that they are "fair gloopert." If moderately surprised they may content themselves with ejaculating "Tiegher." Then there is the word "schutheaw," which indicates the final conclusion of any matter. To illustrate: the woman said, "I'll come o' Sunday D.V., but if I dunno come o' Sunday I'll come o' Thursday schutheaw." Then there is the word "fawse." It is more than a word; it typifies the only vanity which wants that it knows more than others. At Bolton they have a saying which they address to their over-sharp people: "Tha't too fawse for Bolton; tha should go an' live f' Oldham." Perhaps Oldham might regard this as a compliment. Some expressions are of the personal sort. To say that a man is a "rommerwed" or a "nowman" or a "gawby" is to call him a fool or a simpleton. To speak of a woman as a "pensement" would be to say that she was no better than she should be. To "saiat" is to spill; to "yeaw" is to howl; "reech" is smoke; "warty" is week-day; "tooth-warch" is toothache. These words are not obsolete but are still the means of verbal communication.

The dialect survives in districts; it flourishes more in hamlets than in towns, and more in some towns than in others. It is fairly common in the cotton towns, but even there it exhibits variations of accent and pronunciation. In the East Lancashire towns it is marked by inflections double as in "agean" or the double as in "dan" for "down." As between Oldham and Rochdale there are differences. In the latter "like" becomes "loike;" "rest" is "reight;" and "nowt" is "naught." There is more dialect in Salford than in Manchester, probably because the dialect clings to cotton and follows iron, and these are trades in which the workpeople migrate and take their dialect with them. The man from Cockeymoor who got work in the city soon began to say "Yes" instead of "Aye" and "No" in place of "Naww," and was immediately told that "he'd gotten his tung scraped." "Leet" and "neet" and "weet" and "seet" are everyday words, as are also "een" and "shoon." These are the correct form between friends, although one not a friend might retort with "Dunno thew me." The dialect is strong in a simile. The bronze face is told that she has "a face like Brazil." People who are like each other are told that they are "fawse," "Ombdy" and "oychbody" are not obsolete. One still says to another "coesta," "synsta," "wiltta," "thinksta," and is understood "A toothsta" stands for "a few." "Snack-bant" is the string that the latch is lifted with. Anything that is upset is said to "waut o'er." People do not now call others "fehnate" or say "dege" when they mean damp. These terms, however, are but lately fallen into disuse.

Some dialect words have secured the dignity of a position in the dictionary. Amongst them is the finely expressive word "gradely" which cannot be perfectly matched by any other word. "Threap" is honoured in the same way, and maybe others will follow. The Education Acts are no doubt responsible for the general use. These and the newspaper have caused a noticeable change. But, in spite of people having taken to "talking fine," the dialect has had a wonderful survival, due in some degree to the success of our dialect writers, of whom Waugh must be accounted chief. So long as "Come whom to the chiller an' me" and "Eaww Folk" and "Owd Pinder" continue to form part of popular entertainments the dialect will not be forgotten. Even now it goes. "On Change" and takes part in business. It has a recognised formula when it appears on the boards. "It runs—'Mornin' Owt?'" "Nowt Mornin'" and so makes an end.—*Manchester Guardian*.

THE BULLY OF THE WORLD.
OR, JONATHAN WILD ENTHRONED.

[BY "AN ENGLISHMAN."]

"Napoleon," said Wellington one day to Lord Ellesmere, "was the first man of his day on a field of battle and with French troops. I confine myself to that. His policy was mere bullying, and military matters apart he was a Jonathan Wild."

The Kaiser, who fondly believes himself Napoleon's shadow, is useless in the field, but at the mere game of bullying he is a finished adept.

To call him a Jonathan Wild would be to flatter him. For despite his rascality Jonathan was a man of wit and humour, qualities in which the gloomiest outlaw known to history is wholly lacking. But the Kaiser is a bully, of that there is no doubt, and his late declaration of war upon the whole world is as fine an example of the art as we have seen since Napoleon's day.

The Kaiser's resolution to sink neutral shipping at sight is a mere exercise in imitation. When Napoleon saw that he could not destroy England he announced that he would bring the proud island to its knees by forbidding the rest of the world to trade with it. So he devised a system upon paper which should speedily reduce his bitterest foe to hunger and ruin, and reward him with a bloodless victory. In other words, he declared a blockade throughout Great Britain and Ireland. And this he dared to do in 1806, when after his fleet had been swept from the sea at Trafalgar. His vassal Kings were admonished, in terms of rising insolence, to have no dealings with the evil Englishmen. When King Louis of Holland set the duty which he owed to his adopted country above obedience to his brother, Napoleon, in a fury, bade him speak neither of him nor of France. And the King of Holland surely was content to obey.

Moreover, Napoleon treated the neutrals in this matter of the blockade, with the same contempt which the Kaiser metes out to them to-day. If they dared to traffic with England, we would be upon their heads. The hardships which they were asked to bear might irritate them, but that mattered not a jot to the Corsican. If England could not be cut off from the rest of the world by his ships, it should be cut off by his will. As for the Americans, he brushed them aside as "masked Englishmen." Men and policies were alike indifferent to him, he pretended. "We will form a complete coast system," said he, "and England will end by shedding tears of blood."

NO TERRORS IN NOISY TOWNS. Of course England did nothing of the sort. She recognised easily the accent of the bully and comfortably went in her way. Now a bully may be defined as one who threatens far more than he can achieve, who sets a noisy lodge in the work of a strong arm. It is perhaps a popular fallacy that he is necessarily a coward. He may, indeed, be a brave man in his hours, but he is certainly a coward when he attempts to frighten his adversary into acquiescence by mere boastfulness of speech and gesture. The true hero is content to exercise his strength in silence, and makes no petty confusion between words and deeds. But Napoleon was a bully, and the Kaiser walks humbly in the great captain's footsteps. Napoleon's vast project of the isolation of England failed as all projects fail which exist only upon paper. And the Kaiser will assuredly share Napoleon's failure. In declaring war against all the world both pirates professed to pursue the same end—the freedom of the sea, which meant and means no more, of course, than that the sovereignty of the sea should be transferred from England to themselves. But England still rules the waves, with justice and moderation, and the Kaiser's interpretation of the sea's freedom—the sinking without warning of all neutral shipping, together with indiscriminate murder upon the ocean—will commend itself to the countries now at peace even with less success than did the famous blockade upon paper which Napoleon vainly hoped might deprive our islanders of bread and beef.

For us, then, who know the source of the Kaiser's inspiration, this new experiment in bullying will have no terrors. We shall face it without panic of deed, without naive of thought. Our Navy is in good hands, and we have faith in the courage and resolution of those who are its guardians. At the same time we would not belittle the menace of the submarines, nor underestimate their power of doing us injury. But we know how to counter force by force, and we shall deal with that new attack as firmly as we dealt with that other attack which just two years ago was going to bring the war to a speedy termination. And, after all, there must be an end to the terror which the bully inspires. Our fleet has been asked to creep so often that to-day it refuses to stir from its solidity. England, we remember, was to be brought to her senses by the raiding Zeppelins. All the great towns in ruin and thousands of dead civilians were to convince us that we possessed no efficient weapon which could be used against the all-conquering Hun. And to-day we sleep comfortably in our beds, fearing the Zeppelins no more than the trenchers fear the dastardly poison-gas.

ULTIMATE DEFEAT FORGOTTEN. The Germans, it is clear, have been bullies always, and their purposes are to-day fully revealed to us. Mr. Robert Bridges has told us in *The Times* how before the war a Prussian Junker confided in the ear of an American the hope and aim of Germany. He assumed the conquest of England as easy and certain, and afterwards, said he, "the first thing which I do is to impose an indemnity of twenty thousand million pounds." It is a staggering sum, but it seemed a mere trifle to the Prussian, who saw the domination of the world within his grasp. Besides, it would have been easy to collect, as the Germans would have occupied Poland and kept its people enslaved under the lash until the money was paid! (Continued at foot of next column.)

THE NISSEN HUT.

HALF BROTHER TO THE KAI. NOVELTY AT THE FRONT.

To no other profession can the Army owe more than to that of mining engineering, both in the proportion of its members who have joined up and to the unique special knowledge and experience which it has contributed to the common fund. One of the now best known new pieces of war equipment, due to the fertile brains of mining men, is the Nissen hut, invented by Major P. N. Nissen, R.E., the originator of the "Nissen stamp," which has already been adopted on most of the world's gold mining fields. The Nissen hut is likely to have a wide scope of usefulness in new territories of exploration, and industry after the war, so that the following account of it from the picturesque pen of Mr. Wilson Young, which appeared in the *Daily Mail*, is of much more than merely passing interest.

At about the same time as the tanks made their memorable debut on the battlefield, another creature, almost equally primeval of aspect, began to appear in the conquered areas. No one ever saw it on the move or met it on the roads; it just appeared. Overnight you would see a blank space of ground; in the morning it would be occupied by an immense creature of the tortoise species, settled down solidly and permanently on the earth and emitting green smoke from a right angle stem at one end, where its mouth might be, as though it were smoking a morning pipe. And when such a pioneer found that the situation was good and the land habitable it would apparently pass the word, for by twos and threes, by tens and hundreds, its fellow-monsters would appear, so that in a week or two you would find a valley covered with them that had been nothing but rutted earth before. The name of this creature is the Nissen hut. It is the solution of one of the most problems that every war presents. The problem here was to devise a cheap, portable dwelling place wherein men could live warm and dry; cheap enough to be purchasable by tens of thousands; portable enough to be carried on any road; big enough to house two dozen men; simple enough to be erected by anybody and on any ground; and waterproof enough to give adequate protection from summer heat and winter cold.

All these conditions are fulfilled by the Nissen hut, the invention of a Canadian (Canadian by birth, but a member of the British Army, not the Canadian contingent) Engineer officer who sat down and thought it out on an idle day in May, 1916. He did his preliminary thinking so well that the third hut he built is of the pattern now being used, of which there are at least 20,000 in the country to-day and which are the home of some half million of British Tommy. One peculiarity of the Nissen hut is that it has no walls. It consists of a roof, girders and a floor. The roof is simply an arch of corrugated iron, so there are no eaves or gables to fix. Thus the greatest amount of standing space is enclosed with the least amount of material. You can order a Nissen hut as you would order a garden chair, and it will arrive neatly packed, with instructions how it is to be put up. Anyone can put it up, but four men can do it easily in four hours. The only tool required—a spanner—is supplied with it. The whole can be packed on an Army wagon, and its weight is two tons; but no single part or package is heavier than can be unloaded by two men. All the parts are interchangeable.

These are the new homes for which many a soldier on the Somme front is thanking his stars in this bitter weather. Twenty-four men sleep warm and dry on their beds on the floor. By day the beds are rolled up against the sides and the whole middle space (which as a mess would seat 62 men) is available for work, games, messing, writing or reading. The hut is warmed by the ordinary Canadian stove—an iron drum with two holes in it and a smoke pipe—which is the only portable furnace that you can make run hot on green wood fuel. We believe that in the capacity as an army officer, Major Nissen receives no fee from the Government for the use of his patent, but his brother engineers—military and mining—among whom he is universally popular, will wish him as handsome a revenue after the war from the "hut" as he is doubtless already receiving from the "Nissen stamp."

But the Kaiser, in adopting the rôle of the Napoleonic bully, forgets one thing. He forgets the ultimate defeat, which belongs necessarily to the party which he has chosen. Excited to imitation, he has declared war upon the whole world, and he has overlooked the sad truth that the German people will some day want to live on terms of commercial friendship with the world, which its Kaiser has wantonly outraged. Surely it will not find its path strewn with the roses of conciliation. Everywhere it will encounter harsh looks and closed doors; it will be asked to make its way along a hard, stony road, and then it will come, until the crack of doom the insolent bully who thought in his vanity that he might intimidate the two hemispheres.

Jonathan Wild fell upon the scaffold. Napoleon was punished for his crimes against the laws of nations by an enforced sojourn at St. Helena. The Kaiser is fast earning the name of seclusion which will be the only proper need for his final place of banishment. If St. Helena be given him for a kingdom, he may reflect there in solitude upon the recklessness of assuming a rôle too big for his feeble talent, and perhaps compose a treatise upon the folly of those who set out to murder the citizens of countries still at peace with them on the vain plea that they are waging a war of defence.

INTIMATIONS

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

TELEPHONE 1741

GENTLEMEN'S SHIRTS

THE FABRIC

is Best Zephyr, light in weight, strong in texture.

THE DESIGNS

are the newest effects in Shirtings and comprise a variety of Neat Stripes in all colours. The Dye is the best obtainable.

THE FINISH

is the best, while the shape is fully fashioned by expert London Shirtmakers.

THE PRICE

WITH SOFT DOUBLE CUFFS \$3.00 Each

6 For \$16.50

THE "CRAWFORD" DOUBLE COLLARS

IN 1½, 1¾, 2, 2½, 2¾ INCHES DEEP.

ALL SIZES \$4.50 PER DOZ.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

ISHERWOOD CIGARETTES.

HAND-MADE IN CAIRO.

No. 3, Large ...

\$4.50 per 100

or 2.30 " 50

No. 4, Medium...

\$3.60 per 100

or 1.85 " 50

No. 5, Small ...

\$3.20 per 100

or 1.65 " 50

Ask your

tobacconist

for a tin

at once.



Known all over

the world as the

most popular

Egyptian

Cigarette

of to-day.

An absolutely

first quality

Cigarette.

Recommended

by all

connoisseurs.

Obtainable at:

HONGKONG ORGAN STORE

GRAND-EGYPTIAN TOBACCO STORE

ANGLO-EGYPTIAN TOBACCO STORE

KELLY & WALSH, LTD.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

A. S. WATSON & Co.

HONGKONG HOTEL KIOSK.

[467-1]

Wm. Powell Ltd

TELEPHONE 348

THE LATEST CREATIONS IN LADIES' FOOTWEAR. WHITE CANVAS AND SUEDE SHOES.

BLACK AND WHITE EFFECTS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

WANTED.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSE in good locality.
Kowloon. Furnished preferred.
BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO
Co., Ltd. [506]

TENNIS MATCH.

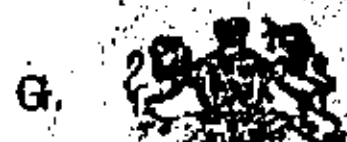
WAR CHARITIES COURT.

Mr. and Mrs. NISBET
v.
Mr. and Mrs. CARY

AT 4.30 P.M. TO-DAY.

Members ... 20 Cents.
Non-Members ... 50

P. M. HODGSON,
Hon. Secretary. [503]



WAR DEPARTMENT CONTRACTS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at the
Headquarters Office, Victoria Barracks,
Hongkong, until 12 o'clock noon, on FRIDAY,
the 27th day of April, 1917, for Steam Launch
and Boat hire for a period from 28th June, 1917,
to 31st March, 1918.
Forms and other particulars may be obtained
personally at the above Office between the hours
of 10 a.m. and 1 p.m.
Tender Forms must be properly filled up,
signed and dated, and delivered in a sealed
envelope, marked "TENDER FOR
TRANSPORT."

Tenders must be, and will not be entertained
unless accompanied by a deposit of \$100 as a
guarantee of good faith, such sum to be for-
feited to the State if the tenderer fails to attend
at the Headquarters Office after 24 hours' notice
in writing being left at the tenderer's address or
refuses to accept a Contract allotted to him.
The right to reject all or any tenders is
absolutely reserved. [507]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that
Certificate No. 5/NS 1956 dated
21st February, 1917, for the
share number 67689, 14321, and 88906
issued in the name of Mrs. MARIA DAS
RIBEIRO has been LOST or STOLEN.
Should this Certificate not be produced to
Bank before the 11th day of May, 1917,
new Certificate for the shares will be issued,
the aforesaid Certificate No. 5/NS 1956
thereafter being treated by this Corporation
Null and Void.

In Order of the Court of Directors,
N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager. [500]
Hongkong, 11th April, 1917.

HONGKONG TENNIS LEAGUE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING
will be held in the HONGKONG CLUB
Club Pavilion TO-DAY (THURSDAY),
April 12th, at 5.15 p.m. Clubs interested are
invited to send representatives.
F. LINDSAY-WOODS
Acting Hon. Secretary. [490]
Hongkong, 4th April, 1917.

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE HALF-YEARLY MEETING of
Members will be held on SATURDAY,
the 21st April, 1917, at 12 o'clock noon, at the
Office of the JOCKEY CLUB, on the Ground
Floor of the HONGKONG CLUB ANNEX, Chater
Road.
By Order, T. F. HOUGH,
Clerk of the Course. [480]
Hongkong, 6th April, 1917.

DIOCESAN BOYS' SCHOOL.

WANTED AN ASSISTANT ENGLISH
TEACHER.
Apply to—
THE HEADMASTER. [501]

NOTICE.

CAPTAIN D. A. LUKHMANOFF,
RUSSIAN VOLUNTEER FLEET, Agent
for Nagasaki and Hongkong, has the honour
to notify the clients of the Company that the
political changes in Russia do not affect the
Company's business, which will be carried on
as usual. [502]

NOTICE.

S.S. "HARTLEPOOL."

NEITHER the Captain nor the Owners
will be Responsible for any Debts
incurred by any member of the Crew of the
above vessel.
Hongkong, 4th April, 1917. [481]

JAPANESE LESSONS.

T. NAKAHARA,
Top Floor,
90A, Praya East,
Wanchai. [482]

ON SALE

HONGKONG HANSARD REPORTS
OF THE MEETINGS OF THE
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL for the
Session, 1916.
REVISED BY THE MEMBERS
PRICE ...

DAILY PRESS (1917)

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.

NO. 3, A. & B. ROBINSON ROAD.
Apply to—
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd. [478]

TO LET.

IMMEDIATE entry, Four very desirable
SHOPS situated in Ice House Street,
opposite the Grand Hotel, recently recon-
structed.
For rent and other particulars apply to—
THE MANAGER,
HONGKONG ICE CO., LTD.,
46, Connaught Road Central. [401]

TO LET—IMMEDIATELY.

LARGE OFFICE, Centrally Situated
in Queen's Road, fully partitioned and
fitted with electric light, telephone and sub.
exchange.
Apply—
"X. Y. Z."
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [522]

TO LET—AT THE PEAR.

FURNISHED and newly painted inside,
3, Stewart Terrace.
Apply—
H. E. POLLOCK,
Prince's Buildings. [97]

TO LET.

NO. 42, ELGIN STREET.
Apply to—
PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING [102]

TO LET.

OFFICES, 2nd Floor, St. George's Build-
ing.
Apply to—
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co. [69]

TO LET.

NEW HOUSE in Conduit Road. Ready
for occupation. Also 1 GODOWN in
Duddell Street.
For rent and other particulars apply to—
H. M. H. NEMAZIE,
1 Des Voeux Road. [402]

TO LET.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon
Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.
A FLAT in Humphreys Buildings, Kowloon.
TO LET OR FOR SALE.
KOWLOON MARINE LOT 48 with
wharf area 58,000 sq. ft. suitable for Coal
Storage or erection of Godowns.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE
Co., Ltd.,
Alexandra Buildings. [291]

TO LET.

OFFICES in King's and York Buildings.
HOUSES in Clifton Gardens, Conduit Road
HOUSES in Broadwood and Moreton
Terrace.
HOUSES on Shamoon, Canton.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT AND AGENCY Co., Ltd. [38]

FOR SALE.

ONE 104 B.H.P. HORNSBY ACKROYD
OIL ENGINE complete with and
coupled direct to one 6 K.W. Continuous
Current Shunt Wound Dynamo of 50/70 volts
with hand regulator.
Also ONE SWITCHBOARD for
ACCUMULATORS, DYNAMO, &c., complete
with instruments for 100 Amps.
For further particulars apply to—
LINTSEAD & DAVIS,
Alexandra Buildings. [61]



NOTICE.

EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian
desiring to leave the Colony should apply
in person at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION
between the hours of 9 A.M. and 5 P.M.
to a P.M. daily.
Applicants will be required to produce Pas-
ports or Identification papers.
All persons with certain exceptions who
remain in the Colony for more than 7 days
are required to Register themselves under the
REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDIN-
ANCE 1916.
Forms of Registration giving the particulars
required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at
all Police Stations.
The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not
exceeding \$50. [38]

INTIMATION

WATSON'S
OLD BROWN
BRANDY

E
QUALITY.



25 YEARS IN WOOD.

A. S. WATSON &
CO., LTD.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

TELEPHONE 618. [02]

BIRTH.

Reid—At Cornhill, Quarry Bay, on
April 11th, 1917, to Mr. and Mrs.
JAMES REID, a daughter. [504]

DEATH.

McCulloch—At St. George's House,
Hongkong, suddenly, on April 11th,
JAMES N. McCulloch, of Falkirk,
Scotland, aged 53 years.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 103, Des Voeux Road, C.
LONDON OFFICE: 191, Fleet Street, W.C.

The Daily Press

HONGKONG 12TH APRIL, 1917.

THE ALLIED OFFENSIVE.

The news from the Western front, during
the past two days is the most encour-
aging that has been received since the
summer of last year. The Germans, by
their recent retirement, sacrificed the
whole of the huge salient between Arras
and the Somme. The movement was
undertaken, however, upon their own
initiative, and although they were fol-
lowed up relentlessly by the British
troops they were able to save all their
large guns and suffered comparatively
few casualties. Now the situation wears
a totally different aspect. After the fall
of Bapaume and Peronne and the
straightening of the line between Arras
and St. Quentin, the enemy gradually
slackened their retreat and began to offer
a firmer resistance to the advancing
forces. This was the moment for which
Sir Douglas Haig had been waiting, and
the Germans have been taught that
whilst they may retire, it is not now
within their power to call a halt when
they please. After a bombardment which
is described as twenty times heavier than
the enemy's reply, the British offensive
was launched between Lens and a point
a few miles to the north of Arras. This
particular ground was the scene of the
tremendous French fighting in May, 1915,
and includes the plateau of the Scarpe.
The master key to the position is the
Palaeze & Co., 325, Central Agency,
notorious Vimy ridge, for the possession
of which great battles have been fought
on two previous occasions. This time,
within twenty-four hours of the com-

monement of the advance, the British
troops were masters of the situation.
The significance of the feat as demonstrat-
ing the change which has taken place in
the relative strength of the opposing
armies can scarcely be exaggerated. To
the Canadians fell the honour of the
final assault, and His Majesty has tele-
graphed his congratulations upon their
splendid achievement, adding that the
whole Empire will rejoice over the
successful operations. Reuter's corres-
pondent surmises that the attack was
bigger, and took place sooner, than the
enemy expected. There is accumulating
evidence to support this theory. The
unpreparedness of the Germans has en-
abled Sir Douglas Haig to abandon the
methodical siege methods for mobil-
tactics, with the result that the initial
movement has been gradually extended
until it now embraces a very wide section
of the front. Yesterday there was fight-
ing as far north as the neighbourhood of
La Bassée and as far south as Soissons,
so that the battle is now being waged
along a line of, roughly, between seventy
and eighty miles. The Germans admit
that the British have penetrated their
position on the roads radiating from
Arras, and the only counter-stroke which
they have attempted has been a raid to
the south-east of Ypres. They claim to
have reached the third English line in
this district, but a British communique
states that when they arrived at the sup-
port trenches they were immediately
ejected. The whole movement may be
regarded as a most effective reply to the
German boast that their recent retreat
had completely disarranged the plans for
the British Spring campaign. The
successes achieved after only two days'
fighting have been remarkable. The
struggle is being continued with unabated
fury, and the most momentous issues
may be decided within a very short time.
The British, in the North, command
a plain which stretches as far as Douai,
a distance of twelve miles, and
it is considered that there is a great
possibility of outflanking what is known
as "the Hindenburg line," which links
up the fortified areas of La Fere and
Leon. Already the French are astride
this line at Moy. By the capture of the
villages of Termes and Boursies they are
threatening the communications between
Cambrai and St. Quentin, which latter
place is menaced from the north and from
the south. Our allies have also made
progress to the north-east of Soissons,
and, further south, they are within
striking distance of the railway which
feeds the whole of the German sector
between Leon and the Meuse. The feature
of the offensive has been, apparently,
our great preponderance in heavy artil-
lery. This has wrought great execution,
tearing to shreds the dense wire entangle-
ments erected by the Germans, and
reducing our casualties, which are said
to be in no way comparable with those
suffered in the Battle of the Somme.
The latest report states that already
eleven thousand prisoners have been taken,
including 255 officers. The readiness with
which men are surrendering is an
indication that the morale of the enemy
is weakening. One hundred heavy guns,
60 trench mortars, and 165 machine guns
have fallen into our hands. It will be
impossible for the German Higher Com-
mand to explain away this gigantic
reverse or to maintain any longer the
pretence of a voluntary retirement for
strategic reasons.

Prof. Danenberg's pupils will give a
concert at the City Hall this afternoon
at 5.15 o'clock. They will be assisted by
Prof. Gonzales, Mr. Lai and a small
orchestra.

Among the marriages arranged to take
place in the Colony shortly are the
following:—Tigran Mathews Gregory,
King Edward Hotel, and Miss Ripaine
Manuk, 6, Moreton Terrace, Causeway
Bay; Mr. Joseph Hart, Military Hospi-
tal, Bowen Road, and Miss Sarah
Ann Haslewood, Upper Dovercourt,
Essex.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice
Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals
acknowledges with thanks the following
donations to the funds of the Hospitals:
H. Wicking & Co., \$60; A. F. Arenelli,
\$25; Benjamin & Potts, \$25; Cawajee
Palaeze & Co., \$25; Central Agency,
\$25; British-American Tobacco Co., \$25;
Arratoon V. Apear & Co., \$25; Deacon,
Locker & Deacon, \$25.

SUDDEN DEATH OF MR. J. N.
McCULLOCH.

It is with very sincere regret that we
have to record the death of Mr. James N.
McCulloch, a member of the staff of this
paper. The sad event took place suddenly
at St. George's House yesterday morning.
Mr. McCulloch was discharging his duties
as recently as Friday night, apparently
in his usual state of health, but on Satur-
day he remained in his room suffering,
as he thought, from muscular rheumatism.
His medical attendant, however, diagnosed
his illness as dengue fever, and it was
hoped that in the course of a few days he
would be about again. No change in his
condition was noticed when his tea was
taken to him yesterday morning, but
when his boy went to his room again at
about eleven o'clock Mr. McCulloch was
breathing his last, and passed away peace-
fully very shortly afterwards. The news
of his sudden end was a great shock to his
colleagues, by whom he was highly
respected for his sterling qualities.
Mr. McCulloch came to the East only
about a year ago in order to join the staff
of a Peking paper, and transferred his
services to the Hongkong Daily Press last
July. Until recently he was joint proprietor
of The Falkirk Mail. He leaves a widow,
a daughter who recently graduated as a
Master of Arts, and a son who has been
at the front as a motor dispatch-rider for
some considerable time. Mr. Alex. Ram-
sey, formerly of this paper and now of
Peking, and Mr. Peter Matheson, of the
Nestle Anglo-Swiss Milk Co., Ltd., are
his nephews. The deceased, who was 53
years of age, was a Scottish Mason of
many years' standing.

The funeral will pass the Monument
this morning at 10 o'clock.

TRIBUTE TO THE MIDDLESEX
REGIMENT.

The following telegram has been
received by Colonel Ward, the officer
commanding the Middlesex Regt., from
Lord Derby:

"Splendid behaviour of all ranks
on board the Tyndareus is a fresh hon-
our to the Army and Nation to which
they belong. I congratulate you on
your battalion, and the battalion on
its Colonel."

MERCANTILE BANK DIVIDEND.

The local Manager of the Mercantile
Bank of India, Ltd., has received cabled
advice that the Bank has declared a final
dividend on "A" and "B" shares of
7 per cent., making 12 per cent. for the
year less tax. The amount carried for-
ward is \$22,000, and \$20,000 has been
added to Reserve.

INDIAN GOVERNMENT WAR
LOTTERY.

The Imperial Government has up to
the present steadfastly refused to coun-
tenance lotteries or premium bonds as
a means of raising money for war pur-
poses. The Government of India, ap-
parently, has different views upon the
subject, and, as will be seen from our
advertising columns, it has sanctioned a
lottery in which, as far as can be ascer-
tained from the details at present
supplied, something like two-thirds of
the proceeds will be distributed in
prizes. If all the tickets are sold the
War Funds will be increased by roughly
\$100,000. There is little doubt that the
lottery will be popular. The chance of
winning a prize of \$66,000 on an ex-
penditure of 13s. 4d. is calculated to
make an irresistible appeal to most
people. The Chinese, especially, will
probably jump at the opportunity, and
even the hard-headed business man, who
is wont to make a shrewd calculation of
the odds against him, and to eschew this
form of "investment," may be expected
to make an exception in this case. He
will find it easy to excuse his weakness
and to save his conscience at the same
time in the reflection that he is perform-
ing a patriotic duty by "having a
flutter."

The Hongkong, Canton and Macao
Steamboat Co.'s s.s. Honam, which left
for Canton yesterday morning, broke
some of the floats on one of her paddle
wheels before reaching the river-mouth.
The vessel returned to Hongkong and is
now in the Kowloon Docks for repairs.

A HONGKONG FIRE.

MESSRS. WATSON AND COMPANY'S
LABORATORY DESTROYED.

A fire, the origin of which is unknown,
occurred at Messrs. Watson & Co.'s
general godown in Stanley Street last
evening, as a result of which the labora-
tory and a large number of chemical
stores were destroyed, and the top floor
of the godown was gutted.
At about half past five large volumes
of smoke were noticed to be proceeding
from the top floor, and the brigade
arrived just before six o'clock. Owing
to the fact that the top floor has to be
reached by a very winding stairway con-
siderable difficulty was experienced in
getting the hoses to work, and the dense
fumes from the chemicals rendered the
work of the firemen extremely danger-
ous. However, by means of a four-
cornered policy the hoses were got into
position, but all that the firemen could
do was to prevent the flames spreading
to adjoining buildings, especially a
store which contained a large collection
of highly inflammable spirits. Large
quantities of water were played upon the
flames, and the smouldering chemicals,
in the course of which one of the fire-
men, named Cotton, was overcome by the
fumes and was removed in an unconsci-
ous condition. The whole of the top
floor was destroyed, including the labora-
tory, and it was not until about eight
o'clock that the fumes and flames were
subdued. The top storey was still
smouldering just before midnight.

The roof of the building collapsed
about seven o'clock, but the fact that
each floor is composed of concrete pre-
sented the fire spreading to the floors
underneath. Had it not been for the
concrete floors there is little doubt that
the whole five storey building would have
been involved, and in view of the fact
that the premises were stored with chemi-
cals the result of a wholesale configura-
tion can well be imagined.

The brigade worked in a most able
manner, despite the danger from fumes.
Whilst the firemen were at work there
were three explosions, but, fortunately,
they were not attended by any casualties.
It is understood that the premises are
insured.

THE SHATIN TRAIN FATALITY.

BRAKESMAN CHARGED WITH
MANSLAUGHTER.

At the Hongkong Magistracy yesterday
a brakesman employed on the Kowloon-
Canton Railway was charged with man-
slaughter. This is a sequel to the train
fatality which occurred in the early hours
of March 28th, as a result of which two
Chinese gangers were killed and eight
injured, two somewhat severely. At the
time it was reported that the accident was
caused by the breaking of a wheel. How-
ever, inquiries made by the police and the
taking of certain statements led to the
arrest of the brakesman, whose negligence,
the police alleged, led to the accident.
No evidence was taken, and the brakes-
man, who is undefended, was remanded in
custody.

AN INCORRIGIBLE BOY.

JOHN ADAMS AGAIN BEFORE THE
MAGISTRATE.

"He has been before your Worship
before for larceny, and received twelve
strokes with the birch, but it has had no
effects at all, I am afraid; he is incorri-
gible." This was the statement made by
Detective Sergt. Murphy at the Hong-
kong Magistracy yesterday when an Euro-
pean boy named John Adams was charged
with the theft of \$38 in money the prop-
erty of Henry Thomas, on board the
str. Yat Shing on Tuesday. He pleaded
guilty.

Sergt. Murphy also stated that the boy
left his parents' house on the 8th inst., and
it appeared that he went aboard the Yat
Shing on Tuesday morning, the boat being
tied up at the Kowloon wharf. He had
breakfast with the second engineer, and
remained in his company for some time,
leaving the ship about 10 a.m. Before
he left the ship, he took the \$38 from a
drawer. The boy was arrested on Tues-
day night and he then had in his posses-
sion a brief case, some toy pistols, an
electric torch, a pair of new slippers and
a flute, which he admitted he had pur-
chased with the money he had stolen, and
also \$3.40 in money. The Yat Shing sailed
that day, or the second engineer would
have been present.

Mr. Melbourne (the Magistrate) asked
the boy what he had done with the money,
and the lad replied—I spent it all.
Sergt. Murphy then made the statement
given above, after which the Magistrate
sentenced the boy to seven days' im-
prisonment and also ordered him to receive
twelve strokes with the birch.

THE WAR.

GREAT BRITISH PUSH.

IMPORTANT POSITIONS CAPTURED.

MANY PRISONERS AND GUNS TAKEN.

AMERICA AT WAR.

SOME NEW ALLIES.

Franco-Belgian Front.

LATEST CABLES.
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH STILL ADVANCING.

IMPORTANT POSITIONS CAPTURED.

LONDON, April 11th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—The operations have been energetically continued despite heavy snow-storms. We have reached the outskirts of Monchy-le-Preux, five miles eastward of Arras, and have cleared Furbus and Furbus Wood. There was hard fighting this afternoon at the northern end of Vimy ridge, gaining further prisoners and important positions. We advanced our line northward of Louvencourt. Enemy counter-attacks at different points were unsuccessful. The number of prisoners taken since yesterday morning exceeds 11,000, including 233 officers. We have captured over 100 guns, including a number of heavy guns up to eight inches, sixty trench mortars, and 163 machine-guns.

There has been valuable aeroplane work. In many cases we machine-gunned hostile reinforcements. Bombing expeditions were carried out on a large railway station, which was hit, and three trains were wrecked. Three enemy machines were destroyed, and four were forced down. One of ours is missing.

GERMAN CLAIM.

LONDON, April 11th.

A wireless German official message states that British attacks, after strong artillery, on the south bank of the Scarpe, failed.

THE IMMENSITY OF THE BRITISH BLOW.

To-night's news from France emphasises the immensity of the British blow.

It is a thousand pities that the weather is so excruciating, the only consolation being that it is worse for the Boches than the British.

COMMENT OF THE FRENCH PRESS.

The French Press is full of praise for the fine execution with which the beginning of the great offensive was carried out, and the magnificent spirit of the troops, which enabled such prodigious work as that at Vimy Ridge.

The *Matin* says:—When the full story is told how our Allies accumulated near the front supplies, munitions and material, how they brought up heavy guns, how they surmounted numerous obstacles confronting them, and their prompt action, the world will be lost in admiration. Vainly did the enemy seek by the action of his counter battery to foil the imminent attack, vainly he offered persistent and desperate combat to British aeroplanes and observation balloons. The inevitable hour had come, and our Allies began the contest at the minute they had chosen.

Other newspapers write in similar strain, and also dwell upon the difficulty of the German Higher Command to explain the present retirement as being voluntary, especially in view of the thousands of prisoners.

THE CROWDS OF PRISONERS.

Telegraphing on the evening of the 10th inst., Reuter's Correspondent at Headquarters, who had just returned from a tour of the grounds beyond which the offensive is thundering, describes his impressions. He states that the wonderful scenes of the first week of July, 1916, were quite eclipsed by the extraordinary volume of activity since Easter Sunday night. At one village this afternoon he saw within half-an-hour seven battalions each headed by its own band marching as if to review. Never had been seen such crowds of prisoners. At one village there were 1,840 heading for the railroad. Shortly afterwards he saw on the road an almost equally large batch of prisoners, including a Divisional Commander.

CAPTURING THE GUNS.

Describing the capture of a pair of heavy howitzers on the bank of the river Scarpe, he relates that a party of cavalry charged the gunners in the fine old style, cutting down those resisting and effectually putting out of action the weapons until they were able to be dragged to the British lines.

The day was largely devoted to the consolidating of Monday's important gains and clearing up.

Scattered spots are still resisting, but there are no signs, so far, of any big counter-attack. In any event we must expect heavy fighting.

The Correspondent states that our casualties are, so far, extremely light.

Our airmen are still baffled by the wretchedness of the weather, but last night they did much useful bombing in the German back areas, especially of railways and communications.

EARLIER CABLES.

THE BRITISH PUSH.

LARGE CAPTURES OF PRISONERS AND WAR MATERIAL.

LONDON, April 10th.

The battle of Arras is the British reply to the German boast, made at the time of the Somme retreat, that they had completely disarranged the British offensive plans. It should finally dispose of the theory of pessimists, that the initiative and the risk should be left to the enemy.

Nothing was more remarkable in yesterday's battle than the crushing preponderance of the British artillery, whose fire was described as twenty times heavier than the enemy's, whose reply was feeble in comparison. This preponderance, coupled with the unremittingness of the German defences on the new line, enabled Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig to abandon the methodical siege methods of last year for mobile tactics, and to begin the offensive too soon for the Germans to sneak away without fighting, as they did on the Somme and Roy's salients.

That the Germans were surprised appears from the descriptions of the distress signals given by their infantry when the bombardment, which was a prelude to the assault, opened. The horizon was lit up with red, white and green rockets and fountains of golden rain calling upon the artillery to help.

The weather changed unfavourably at the opening of the assault, a drizzle turning into rain and sleet. The battlefield was sheeted in mist, driving before the wind, and the ground soon became slippery.

Our casualties are estimated as being nothing comparable to the opening day of the Somme offensive last year. This initial victory may be momentous. Already the Vimy Ridge has been captured, and this is the greatest German fortress in the West. It is covered by woods, and the sides are scarred with ravines, sheltering enemy machine-guns and mortars. From thence a rolling plain stretches to Douai, twelve miles distant.

The new offensive is on a front immediately north of the Hindenburg line, and threatens to out-flank it.

It is estimated that the gains represent twenty-five square miles.

OVER 9,000 PRISONERS IN ONE DAY.

LONDON, April 10th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—There was severe night fighting at the northern end of the Vimy Ridge, where the enemy had retained a footing, but was ejected.

The enemy attempted a counter-attack, which failed. We cleared the eastern slope of the Ridge, and repulsing counter-attacks, we advanced and seized the village of Fampoux, and the neighbouring defences to the north and south of Scarpe.

We took prisoners on Monday over 9,000 men, and captured forty guns.

We drove the enemy from the high ground between Le Verguier and Hargicourt. Fighting continues on the whole battle front.

A strong enemy night attack on the narrow front to the south-east of Ypres reached our support line, but was immediately ejected.

ROYAL CONGRATULATIONS.

LONDON, April 10th.

His Majesty the King has telegraphed to Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig as follows:—

"The whole Empire will rejoice at yesterday's successful operations. Canada will be proud that the coveted Vimy Ridge has fallen to her troops. I heartily congratulate you and all who have partaken in this splendid achievement."

OFFENSIVE EXTENDING.

LONDON, April 10th.

Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters states:—The great offensive is gradually extending. I hear of fighting to-day towards La Bassée.

Yesterday was the most successful day for the British since July 1st.

We now dominate the Vimy Ridge. The accomplishment of this great feat in a single day would have been deemed incredible a few months ago.

I saw a big batch of prisoners coming in. They were clean and tidy, which is significant of the pretty free surrenders. One hundred and fifty of them were officers. The prisoners include five Battalion Commanders.

The captures include five hauls of trench mortars, machine guns, bomb-throwers and ammunition.

The enemy destroyed great quantities of supplies.

The weather continues to be atrocious. It is bitterly cold, and the gale is laden with snow flurries.

GERMAN DUKE'S COMMAND.

LONDON, April 10th.

A message from Paris states that Duke Albert of Wurttemberg is commanding the Army Group between Lorraine and the Swiss frontier.

GERMAN ADMISSIONS.

LONDON, April 10th.

A German official wireless message states:—The battle of Arras continues. The English, after several days' artillery activity, attacked on Monday, following a most violent increase of fire, on a twenty kilometre front. As a result of hard fighting, they penetrated our positions on the roads radiating from Arras, but they failed to break through. Two of our Divisions suffered considerably in stubbornly resisting the superiority of the enemy.

We penetrated beyond the third English line to the south-east of Ypres, and returned with fifty prisoners.

A French attack at Laffaux broke down. FRENCH ACTIVITY.

PARIS, April 10th.

A *communiqué* says:—The enemy's artillery is less active north of the Oise and also south thereof.

We progressed east of the lower forest of Concy.

There was a lively artillery struggle in the region north-east of Soissons, principally in the Laffaux sector.

Naval Activities.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

AMERICAN LINER MINED.

WASHINGTON, April 11th.

It is officially announced that an American liner from New York struck a mine. The passengers were safely transferred, and there were no casualties. The liner is proceeding under her own steam to a port which is not mentioned.

The Balkans.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ARTILLERY STRUGGLE.

PARIS, April 10th.

A *communiqué* from Salonica states:—There has been a most active artillery struggle in the Monastir and Cerna sectors.

A German battalion attacked the Russians after a powerful artillery preparation, but it was stopped dead at the wire entanglements by machine-gun fire.

Russian Front.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

TURKS ON THE RUN.

LONDON, April 10th.

A Russian official wireless message states:—In the direction of Pendjevin we dislodged the Turks from positions in the region of Nirban, to the south-west of Khanikin.

The Near East.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

MESOPOTAMIA CAMPAIGN.

MORE BRITISH CAPTURES.

LONDON, April 10th.

A Mesopotamia official message states:—The Turks were reported on April 6th to be retreating towards Kifri and are now contemplating a converging movement in conjunction with the Turks on the left bank of the Tigris, against the British between the Shatt el Adhim and Dala Rivers. In the meantime they are holding up the Russians on the upper reaches of the Diarra.

Our troops were reported on April 8th to be in possession of the left bank of the Shatt el Adhim.

We captured Belad and Harbe stations to the north-west of Baghdad, and took 200 prisoners on Sunday.

General.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

FRENCH WAR MINISTER IN LONDON.

LONDON, April 10th.

The French Minister of War has arrived in London.

A ZEPPELIN HERO.

BELIEVED TO BE KILLED.

LONDON, April 10th.

Lieutenant Robinson, who brought down the first Zeppelin, at Cuffley, in September, is reported missing. He is believed to have been killed.

OBITUARY.

MR. RICHARD OLNEY.

LONDON, April 10th.

The death is announced of Mr. Richard Olney, a former Secretary of State for America, and draftsman of the despatch in which President Cleveland arranged for British intervention in Venezuela.

LATEST CABLES.

GOOD NEWS FROM SOUTH AMERICA AND CHINA.

LONDON, April 11th.

Meanwhile good news comes from China and South America, which are almost the last strongholds of Hun intrigue. Reuter's Correspondent at Shanghai reports that forty-seven German Consular officials, including women and children, from Tientsin, Hankow, Ichang, Mukden, Chefoo, Tsinanfu, Foochow, and Amoy have arrived there, and are returning to Germany aboard the Dutch steamer *Goetnagor*.

This news is all the more welcome, as recent reports showed that German intrigue in China was becoming a menace of the first order, and included the whole-sale bribery of the Press.

The same thing occurred in South America, but there is evidence of the Governments there also awakening to the danger. For instance, Reuter's correspondent at Rio de Janeiro reports the existence of numerous German rifle clubs in south Brazil, all allied to the headquarters of the Riflemen's League, whose headquarters are at Nuremberg. These clubs constitute a serious menace, and it is expected that action regarding them will soon be taken. It is also officially stated that there has been constant wireless from the land to German ships in Brazilian waters.

Other South American Governments are gravely considering the position created by the United States entering the war, and the consequent difficulties in the neutrality policy, especially in view of the frightfulness at sea, and Hun intrigue, and some cases of conspiracy, on land.

EARLIER CABLES.

THE CHANGED RUSSIA. SOCIALIST MINISTER DEFENDS HIMSELF.

PETROGRAD, April 10th.

The Socialist, M. Kerenski, Minister of Justice, attended a meeting of military delegates and repudiated the insinuations that he had been insufficiently severe towards the partisans of the ex-Tsar. He said that he had not arrested the Grand Duke Dimitrius Pavlovitch, because the latter had plotted against the late monk, Rasputin. He had not arrested General Ivanoff because he was old and ill, and imprisonment would have killed him. As regards the prisoners at Taprskoe Selo, he had visited them, and he assured the delegates that the guards had promised to obey only himself, while the Commandant of the Palace was his personal friend. M. Kerenski concluded by saying that he would not leave the Ministry wherein he represented democracy, until he was assured of the foundation of a Republic.

The delegates gave him an ovation and passed a vote of confidence in him.

NO TERRITORIAL EXPANSION.

PETROGRAD, April 10th.

M. Kerenski has stated that the Government will shortly publish a declaration that Russia renounces territorial expansion, but defends to the utmost the liberty she has won.

FREE RUSSIA'S DEMANDS.

PETROGRAD, April 10th.

The Government has issued a Proclamation declaring that Free Russia does not aim at domination of other nations, depriving them of their national patrimony, or at occupying forcibly foreign territories. Its object is to establish a durable peace on the basis of the rights of all nations to decide their own destiny. Russia does not desire to subjugate or humiliate anyone, but Russia must not emerge from the struggle humiliated or weakened.

THE "NEW GERMANY."

FRENCH COMMENT.

PARIS, April 10th.

The Press regards the Kaiser's promise of Electoral Reform after the war as a most significant indication of the desperate internal condition in Germany.

The *Temps* says that the promise may deceive the Germans but it will deceive nobody else.

THE NEW ALLY.

HUGE ISSUE OF BONDS IN AMERICA.

WASHINGTON, April 10th.

Mr. McAdoo announces the issue of five billion three and a-half per cent. dollar bonds, of which three billion will be used at the earliest possible moment to establish credit for the Allies and be exchanged at par for Allies' bonds now outstanding, which will bear greater actual interest charges.

FLEET OF WOODEN SHIPS.

WASHINGTON, April 10th.

President Wilson has formally approved of the Shipping Board's programme for the construction of a fleet of a thousand wooden ships, each to be of three thousand tons, and ready for delivery in five months. Congress has authorised the expenditure of ten millions sterling for this purpose.

GERMAN VIEWS.

AMSTERDAM, April 10th.

General von Hindenburg, interviewed by the Berlin correspondent of the Spanish newspaper, *Vanguardia*, said that in deciding on unrestricted submarine warfare Germany regarded the possibility of American assistance to the Entente as weightless. He admitted that in this war money had not proved to be the most important thing for warfare. He was of the opinion that the American supply of war materials to the Allies was already so great that an increase was hardly possible. On the contrary, supplies were likely to diminish in consequence of the necessity on America to equip her own large Army.

BRAZIL BREAKS.

RIO DE JANEIRO, April 10th.

Diplomatic relations with Germany have been broken off.

CHILE'S ATTITUDE.

LONDON, April 11th.

A message from Reuter's correspondent at Santiago de Chilo says it is authoritatively stated that Chile will remain neutral if not directly attacked.

WAR NEWS.

WAR RATIONS AT ETON.

How far war food economy will be carried out at Eton was discussed at a governors' meeting recently.

The proposal is that the boys go on war food rations, every house keeping within the Food Controller's limit of bread, meat, and sugar a head. Eton "tuck-shop" keepers, it is suggested, should not serve cakes, biscuits, rolls and scones, but only chocolates and fruit.

A REMARKABLE INCIDENT.

I have just returned (says a Press correspondent at Madrid) from a meeting where I went to verify the statement as to the torpedoing of the Peruvian sailing vessel *Lorton*, which engaged in the carrying trade between neutral ports. At two o'clock in the afternoon a submarine, flying the French flag appeared, and, notwithstanding protests, sank the ship, and afterwards hoisted the German flag.

The following circumstances should be noted:—Amongst the crew of the *Lorton* were one German officer and several German soldiers, and when the submarine came in sight the Germans began cutting the rigging and sails with knives and hatchets, so as to prevent the ship reaching Spanish waters. The officer was dancing about and singing. He was taken on board the submarine. The people on shore were able to see all this with the aid of glasses. The crew of the frigate were saved by a boat which put out from the harbour.

THE TERM "COLONIAL."

DOMINIONS AUTHORITIES DIFFER.

By a curious coincidence the term "Colonial," as applied to the self-governing Overseas, was referred to by two of the leading representatives of those dominions now in London. Mr. Andrew Fisher, High Commissioner for Australia, speaking at the Royal Colonial Institute, said he did not know how that Institute came by its name, although he presumed that, like most of us, in its infant days it had small say in its christening. "But," he added, "you will permit me to say just this: the Australian, and Canadian, the New Zealanders, as I have known him, lays no claim to be called a 'Colonial.' Mr. Massey, Prime Minister of New Zealand, speaking at University College on the subject of the future relations of the Mother Country and the Oversea Dominions, said: 'Personally, I do not object to the use of the terms 'Colonial' or 'Colonies.'"

WAR LOAN LOTTERY.

Sanctioned by the Government of India.

Tickets—Ten Rupees Each or 13/4.

PRIZES

If 500,000 Tickets are sold the Prizes will be

FIRST PRIZE	£66,000
SECOND	£33,000
THIRD	£16,000

Five Hundred other Prizes from £6,000 to £100.

In All
One Thousand
Prizes.

Tickets are obtainable from all Indian Banks or from the

SECRETARY.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB,

BOMBAY.

The Lottery Closes on June 14th in Bombay.

A NATIONAL COLLEGE OF ALL SOULS. THE TRUE WAR MEMORIAL. EDUCATIONAL REFORM.

[BY AN OFFICER WOUNDED ON THE SOLE.]

Consider the thousands of brave English people that have been consumed by sea and land within these few years who have not been rogues, cut-throats, horse-stealers, commiters of burglary, nor any other sort of crime, as some of our captains do report. But, in truth, they were young gentlemen, yeomen and yeomen's sons, and artificers of the most brave sort, such as went voluntarily to serve of a gaiety and loyalty of mind; all which kind of people are the flower and force of a kingdom.

—Sir John Smith to Lord Rurgley, in the *Men in Flanders*, Jan. 1580-81.

A little less than 500 years ago, a great man desired to commemorate the end of one of the most miserable of wars, in which the English nation was ever engaged. He endowed a college to pray for the souls of all those who fell in the grievous wars between France and England. We stand for a moment where Chichele stood, because we stand upon a world of graves. With a nobler cause we ought not to be content with a memorial less noble. We ought to perpetuate in peace the idealism of war, because that alone can deliver us from the selfish appetites that lie in wait for us in both. And if we begin better than by founding upon it the educational system to whose influence generation after generation is submitted. It is no time for minimum standards, but for an effort corresponding to the sacrifice which it commemorates. A reconstruction of education in a generous and liberal spirit would be the noblest memorial to those who have fallen, because, though many of them were not formally "educated," it would be the most formal and public recognition of the world of the spirit for which they fell. It would show that the nation was prepared to submit its life to the kind of principles for which it thought itself justified in asking them to die.

A SPIRITUAL ACTIVITY.

The fundamental obstacle in the way of education in England is simple. It is that education is a spiritual activity which is not commercially profitable, and that the prevailing temper of Englishmen is to regard as most important that which is commercially profitable, and as of only inferior importance that which is not. The task of those who believe in education is correspondingly simple. It is to induce a larger number of their countrymen to believe, and if they believe it themselves, to believe more intensely, that spiritual activity is of primary importance, and worth any sacrifice of material goods, and that, in fostering such activity, education, if not the best use of money, is at least the most readily available agency. Current speech and writing about education often assumes that the State is to blame that educational progress is not more rapid, and that if only it will legislate more swiftly, and organize more effectively, the result will be that we shall all be better educated. And, indeed, legislation and organization, which should be the more groundwork and skeleton of the matter, are not so simple. To talk as though this or that "reform" were the one thing needed is really to deceive ourselves, because if it had not been for some internal obstacle, some blindness or apathy or recalcitrance within ourselves, the reform would have been made long ago, or the necessity for it would not have arisen.

The comparative indifference of English Governments to education—the idea, for example, that the shutting up of museums, not the shutting up of expensive restaurants, is the economy most worthy of England, or that any Minister will do for the Board of Education because no one else is likely to do it, and that the most obvious way of meeting a shortage of labour is to allow the school life of children to be cut down, because after all, it does not really very much matter whether the children of agricultural labourers are educated or not—is merely a public and faithful interpretation of our attitude towards the things of the spirit; an attitude of sceptical, half-indifferent and half-contemptuous tolerance. It is the expression of the scale of values which rules the minds of most individuals and which, therefore, rules in the State. And we shall not make any serious progress, until that scale is reversed, until the English people—and not merely "the State"—is a little horrified at ignorance and vulgarity and stupidity. Courage is a great gift, and deserves to be revered, because it is so common, and reveals the true nature of man. But without respect for truth, and contempt for charlatanism, a floundering intelligence which applies its faculties for what they are and says, "I don't know," is no more than a great gift. We do not reverence them at all in our ordinary life, and so we cannot command them, even when we would give anything to possess them. We cannot command them, because, as a nation, we value material possessions, and take pains to acquire them, more than we value and take pains to acquire spiritual qualities.

A CHANGE OF HEART.

The first step towards educational reform, therefore, is not to start doing more energetically the kind of thing we used to do in the kind of mood we used to accept. The first step is to recognize that our mood itself, our attitude towards education, was wrong, and that we shall not be able to change the latter unless we abandon the former, or at least recognize that it ought to be abandoned. The beginning for us, as for all barbarians, is to burn what we have adored, and to adore what we have burned. True education may be commended, and just now constantly is commended, on the ground that it is commercially profitable, that it leads to professional wealth, that it is, in a classic phrase, "our principal weapon in the commercial war." Those who advocate it for such reasons are, doubtless, correct. But an interest in education which is elicited on these grounds is an insecure foundation for

educational reform, because, if it is given for commercial motives, it will also be withdrawn for commercial motives, and because it is the nature of the mind to which such motives are of primary importance to take short views, even of commercial profit, and to grudge the disinterested support of the pursuit of knowledge, the post-ponement of possessing to effort, of enjoyment to toil and thought, without which even material wealth cannot successfully be pursued.

REAL WEALTH.

Education is, no doubt, the best policy, in the same sense that honesty is the best policy. But no dishonest nation was ever persuaded to be honest, by being assured that it would pay; for the reasons which make men dishonest are also the reasons which prevent them from understanding the advantages of honesty. They cannot recognize without themselves a law which they do not recognize within themselves. And the same is true of education. Who can doubt that education pays? Who can doubt that the mere increase in material wealth caused by the establishment of compulsory elementary education has covered many times the expenditure made upon it? But who can doubt that if the consideration of the profitableness of education had been the primary one, children would still have been working in factories at eight years of age, attendance at school would still have been voluntary, and the education rate would not, to quote Mr. Forster, "exceed 20. in the pound"? The main need of our day, therefore, is not merely a keener appreciation of the pecuniary possibilities latent in education, but a firm determination to discard the spiritual crassness, the contempt for disinterested intellectual activity, by which, far more than by deficient commercial acuteness, such research, as well as more important things than scientific research, has hitherto been discouraged. And the task of education is not to flatter those who could pick over the treasures of earth and Heaven for a piece they can put in their purses, though they play with now and then—but to persuade them that education is to be practised, like other spiritual activities, for itself, "for the glory of God, and the glory of man's state," and that, without education, rich men are really poor.

LESSONS OF THE WAR.

It ought to be easier now than it was three years ago for English people to be persuaded that education is worth any sacrifice. It ought to be easier, because the war has been, itself, an education. Education is the most formal and public recognition of the claims of the spirit that the modern world has permitted, and the war has thrown certain spiritual tendencies into high relief. It has made moral alternatives intelligible by clothing them with personality. It has caused thousands of people, who are quite without hatred towards Germany, to ask themselves, "What is it in the German attitude towards life which makes it intolerable to us? Why is it that we feel that the cause of France and England is the cause of humanity?" They ask this, and they answer, if they are French or English, that what is intolerable in Germany, what weighs the many excellences of its language and public spirit, is that there is something in it which stamps what it touches with death, something which is the antithesis of individuality, of spontaneity, of personal aspirations, and of adventure and sacrifice; a spirit which organizes men, but does not love them, which makes a mighty State, but neither a democracy nor a Church; and that, while the characteristic sins of France and England are those of men, weakness and thoughtlessness, the characteristic sins of Prussia, as she now is, are those of devils, intellectual arrogance, and a cold heart, and a contempt for what is lovable and pitiable and ridiculous in human nature.

Soldiers feel this, and because they feel it, and not merely because they carp about persons like themselves in France or in England, they not only are willing, but conceive it their duty, to kill and be killed. But both they and we ought to feel more than this. We ought to recognize that the real struggle, in which this war is only an episode, is not merely between our own country and anything so unstable, as territory, as modern Germany, but between two permanent and irreconcilable claimants for the soul of man, and that what makes the German spirit dangerous is not that it is alien, but that it is horribly congenial, to almost the whole modern world. For the spirit of German Imperialism is too often the spirit of English and American industrialism, with all its cult of power as an end in itself, its coarse material standards, its subordination of personality to mere utility, its worship of an elaborate and soul-destroying organization, and the materialism, which in Prussia reveals itself in adoration of the power of the State, in England reveals itself in adoration of the power of money. The latter is not more noble, it is more ignoble, because less disinterested, than the former. If it is not so violent, it is more slyly corrupt, and, as far as the mass of mankind are concerned, almost as tyrannical. But whether it takes the form of military violence, or of commercial greed, the spirit of materialism is one, and the spirit which resists it is one. And if we feel that the absolute claim of personality, the preservation and development of spiritual freedom, are worth any sacrifice in time of war, we ought equally to feel that they are worth any sacrifice in time of peace. Now the sphere where the claims of personality are most clearly involved, and where what threatens them is most obviously the operation of materialistic motives, is the sphere of education.

Education, therefore, is indeed, a kind of *perpetuum mobile*, an issue on which our sincerity in the causes for which we claim to have taken up arms may be brought to the test. For, ultimately, the merits of a war are judged neither by the diplomatic correspondence which preceded it, nor by the efforts devoted to winning it, but by the kind of civilization which arise from it, and by the ability of the victor to establish not only over his enemy, but over himself, the authority of the principles for which he claimed to fight. If, as we claim, the cause of England is the cause of all the higher possibilities of the human spirit, then we ought to perpetuate that cause in our social institutions, the character of which must depend on the character of the education we give to all our sons and daughters.

—Times.

THE "CLEAN FIGHTING TURK."

A SPURIOUS CLAIM.

APT PUPILS OF PRUSSIANISM.

The writer of this article, who is a distinguished authority on Oriental affairs, has had exceptional experience of the ways of the Turk.

During the present war we have heard a good deal of the good nature of the Turks, yet they have pursued the most devilish policy that even this war has seen. The Armenians have been massacred, assassinated, marched to death, starved, and exposed to ravages of disease, until perhaps 700,000 men, women, and children have met with untimely ends. In the Lebanon an artificial famine has swept away more than half the population, who died within sight of plenty. The Moslems of Syria have been robbed of their noblest families, bullied, cramped, and taxed to the last penny; the Jewish colonists have been impoverished, conscripted, and subjected to vile indignities. The British prisoners of war have perished by the roadside, of hunger and thirst. Some of those who survived are known to have been left to die of cold in unhealthy prisons, where they are denied garments, medicine, and the ordinary necessities of life.

Nevertheless, the sportsmanship and chivalry of the Turks is a favourite theme of some writers. How is the paradox to be explained?

The plain fact is, that the Turk as a ruler is a merciless oppressor; as a negotiator a cunning Byzantine; as a soldier a tough fighter; as a victor a remorseless bully—but when he feels he has met his match he is chivalrous, when he is defeated he is a pathetic and distressed gentleman. And so he contrives that the Turk has never been in the wrong, no one has ever convicted a Turk of a mean or cruel act.

When he is beaten, or near beaten, he would have us believe that the Armenians were killed by wicked Kurds, that the Lebanon famine was a disaster which was beyond the power of man to avert, that the British prisoners died because they were delicate, that the war itself was the work of the Germans (curses on them), and so on. When his star is in the ascendant the tale is pitched in a different key. "The Armenians shall not talk of independence for 50 years," said Talaat, "the English civilians shall be exposed to English shams," said Enver, "I will teach the Arabs who is master," said Djemal, "one sound Turk for every sick or wounded Englishman or Indian," said the victors of Kut, knowing that every sick Englishman and Indian must die if he were unchanged. Thus we get a glimpse of the seamy side of Turkish mentality, which is made up of the craft of Byzantium, the ruthlessness of the nomad of the Steppe, the cold cruelty of the fanatic.

THE YOUNG TURK AND THE OLD.

The Turk has stayed the earth with cunning, and has made the prettiest nursery rhymes; he has shattered civilizations both Moslem and Christian; he has coined the most witty and delightful proverbs. He is a thoughtful and solicitous host, an easy-going master, and a mild landlord, but he is a merciless mis-governor, a feeble squanderer, and as revengeful as a camel.

Hulagu devastated Irak and Syria and laid Baghdad in ruins, he destroyed some eight millions of peaceful people, but he wept when he heard of his brother Mangus' death. Hulagu was a very typical Turk with a warm heart and great feeling.

Timur, ruler over Asia Minor and part of Persia, was a cruel tyrant, but he was exceedingly kind to the people who survived the passage of his armies. Timur was a true Turkish gentleman, and it is an historical fact that he imprisoned Bayezid in a cage, he treated Bayezid as well as Enver has treated General Townshend, and he exterminated the population of Asia Minor almost as thoroughly as the Turks have exterminated the Armenians.

The good old Turk with a rosy, melting eye, a long white beard, a compliment on his lips, a large turban on his revered head, a small child nestling in the folds of his ample gown, is a picture which has bewitched many a heart. A philanthropic and gentle philosopher, you will find him contemplating, vacuum in a mosque and shrine in Asia Minor, and no one can deny that he is a good old Turk, charitable, benevolent, and kind. I have no doubt he would save Armenians from pursuit, if they came his way, though he would not go a yard to find them; he would surreptitiously convey food to English prisoners, just as he would share his last crust with a mangy street dog, for the pious must be kind even to unclean things; but his benevolence is individual and isolated; he is a sort of hermit crab dwelling in a shell of personal philanthropy, though he counts for nothing, nor would five million of him count for anything.

Take again the Young Turk with a German uniform, a German parade voice, and German technical education. He has been reared in a Stamboul harem; when he was four years old his mama helped him first at table, and taught his elder sister to kiss his hand; his papa taught him that by blood alone could Christian subjects be governed, and that by diplomacy alone could the Christian Powers be set by the ears; his German professors taught him all there was to be known about mass-anagnathons, *Weltpolitik*, and high explosives. Breeding, environment, and education combine to produce a very complete foil to the passive philanthropist of the shrine. This young man is the embodiment of ruthless action and inflexible tyranny. His mother taught him that whatever he wanted was his; his father taught him to hold whatever he got; and his German schoolmaster taught him what he believed to be the universal method of getting what he wants. Moreover, the German professor re inoculated him with some of the destructive virus of his plundering Turanian ancestors. Yeni-Turan is the latest creed.

THE CREED OF YOUNG TURKEY.

Its doctrine is simple. The Turks in ancient times devastated and conquered with complete success, Avile, Chengiz, Hulagu, Mangus, and Timur were never

beaten; but for the last 200 years the Turks have constantly been beaten. Why is this? The primitive Turks were pure barbarians, but unfortunately the Turks of to-day have imbibed some of the vices of the peoples they have conquered—philosophy from Persia; poetry, literature, and religion from the Arabs; some tincture of the arts from the Greeks. These are blots and blemishes on the rule of brutality and simplicity of the Turkish race, who only know destruction as their motto. True, the degenerate Turks of the 16th, 17th, and 18th centuries did not produce much, but at least, in moments of forgetfulness, they allowed others to produce; Christians built their mosques and palaces, Persians made it possible for Turks to express, if not understand, abstract ideas, Arabs influenced Turks with the thought of a Creator who was something more than a tribal numbe-jumbo.

The German professor has taught our Young Turk to purge this perilous stuff from his heart and brain and tongue. The creed of Yeni-Turan is back to the forest, back to the tent, back to the palaeolithic state of mind; it is the gradual reaction, and so strong is the tide of the Turanian stock which runs through that mass of cross-bred Celts, Sumerians, Hellenes, Iranians, Semites, and Caucasians, which we call the Turkish people, that Yeni-Turan is a living thing which finds a responsive echo in the Turkey of to-day. The old Turk with a turban is the negative, the young Turk with a Mauser pistol is the positive; and, contrary to all rules of philosophy, it is the evil principle which is positive, and the good, for what it is worth, which is negative.

The violent Young Turk reactionary is the controlling power, the old Turk quietist has about as much influence on actual events as a decorative monument of a forgotten age. The young Turk who is dubbed his mother, pulled his sister's hair, kicked the Armenian porter, cringed before his father, gobbled up the dogmas of the German professor, mastered the formulae of the Prussian military instructor, and resuscitated the dormant lusts of his savage ancestors in his heart, is the man who counts. The lumpish peasant conscripts of Anatolia are his tools. His dream is to reassert once more the pristine authority of the Turanian races, and to exterminate or Turanize everything within reach.

The Arabs are to be robbed of language and leading; the Armenians are to be exterminated; Christianity is to be abolished in Turkey; Islam is to be overthrown and Shamanism and Fetichism revived; the British are to be kicked out of India and Egypt; and Russia is to be paralysed by a Turanian revival in Central Asia. Between the dream and its realization nothing is to stand.

Turkish national solidarity is maintained within by a terrorist secret society, the knife, the bullet, the bribe, and the massacre; on the battle-front the Turkish pansantry is sacrificed without stint or hesitation; in Afghanistan, Persia, India, and Egypt the Young Turk has endeavoured to exert his spells by fomenting sedition, espionage, assassination, and fanaticism in Europe, where he has survived by intrigue and corruption through two long centuries, he does not yet despair of the efficacy of these weapons. In England the Young Turk still hopes to maintain a certain sentimental hold on public opinion, which interested politicians and romantic travellers have secured for him in the past. His spurious reputation as a clean fighter has been glad enough to keep him a asset. In defeat he knows the noble pose, just as in massacre he knows how to shuffle responsibility; when it is worth while he can assume the airs of a good fellow. He will give a truce to bury the dead just as readily as he will set fire to an Armenian prison, and spare a boudge for a wounded English prisoner left behind in a retreat just as deliberately as he will stick a knife into a pregnant Christian woman. Any little act of kindness which costs nothing will mitigate his diffidence, and further his war aims, he will perform with the same sub-conscious purpose as he will commit the vilest atrocities.

His success we must acknowledge; he has massacred, pillaged, outraged, for two years, and a half he has broken every convention, maltreated our prisoners, killed our wounded, held our women hostages, but he remains the "clean fighting Turk."—Times.

THE NEW TABLE MANNERS.

The comic papers of Germany and their richest material in the German food situation. They publish many columns of heavy humour every week on the subject of food substitutes. Thus *Kind deradatsch* describes a typical dinner at a friend's house. Nowadays, it says, guests when they enter a drawing-room should not molest their hosts with old-time conventionalities concerning literature and art, for they can rest assured that she will lead the entire conversation, even by the roundabout route of Goethe and Nietzsche, to the question of food. A proper display of indignation over the inordinate price of onions is recommended as the best means of gaining favour of all the ladies present. The guests are told that they will increase their popularity if as soon as the butler announces "Dinner is served" they bow politely and draw from their pockets red herring, cheese sandwiches, or boxes of sardines. The possession of a smoked eel guarantees to the possessor the privilege of escorting his hostess to dinner.

According to *Kladderadatsch* "it is no longer necessary for a German to apologise if he spills his soup over his fair neighbour's dress. In these fateful days such an accident will result in no actual damage, and the incident will be considered closed if the clumsy guest silently hands the lady a tiny packet of 'substitute soap.' If the host is especially hospitable and his table is decorated in the centre with a piece of smoked goose breast the guests are bidden to show genuine refinement by refraining from grabbing it. If they cannot resist they must reflect, as they eat it, that even the smallest alle costs three shillings and that food manners require that they shall, on their departure, hand that amount as a tip to the servant."

RED CROSS SECOND YEAR'S WORK.

REVIEW OF ACCOUNTS.

[BY SIR WILLIAM PLENDER.]

When in December, 1915, I reviewed the joint finances of the British Red Cross Society and the Order of St. John of Jerusalem for the 12 months ended October 20th, 1915, I concluded by forecasting the increased demands which would be made on the activities and resources of the Joint Committee, and by expressing confidence that the generosity of the public would not be lacking to meet such demands.

How fully these predictions have been confirmed will be at once apparent from the perusal of the Second Report of the Joint Finance Committee, covering the 12 months ended October 20th, 1916, which has just been published in the form of a book of over 140 pages.

The unexpended funds in the hands of the Committee at October 20, 1916, amounted to £221,765.

The total donations and other recorded receipts of the Committee during the 12 months ended October 20th, 1916 (including at their estimated value stores received in kind), amounted to 3,084,232.

The total expenditure of the Committee for the same period amounted to 1,815,353.

Leaving funds in the hands of the Committee at October 20th, 1916, of £21,470,844.

As in previous years, the whole of the capital outlay upon motor ambulances, hospital equipment, trains, motor-boats, etc., has been written off and is included in the total expenditure shown above. Whatever residual value these assets may have at the termination of the war cannot, in comparison with their original cost, be great, and objection cannot well be taken, in the circumstances, to the whole of the cost being treated, for the purposes of the accounts, as a working or revenue expense. In order, however, that these assets may not be lost sight of, inventories have been taken, of which particulars appear in the report.

The undistributed stores in hand at October 20th, 1916 (including gifts), have not been treated as an asset in the accounts, but have been written off as an expense in pursuance of the conservative policy originated in the previous financial year. Stock has, however, been taken of such stores, and a note of their total value (namely, £250,754) appears on the face of the accounts. Here again the reliable value of the stores which may be in hand at the numerous depots at home and abroad when hostilities cease is very problematical, and the procedure adopted in the accounts in this connection has, therefore, much to recommend it.

As regards donations and other receipts, it may be remembered that for the year ended October 20th, 1915, these amounted to a sum approaching £2,000,000. Bearing in mind that these sums were contributed at a time when war taxation was comparatively light, when the cost of living was materially lower than was the case in 1916, and when public feeling was stirred to its depths by the first shock of battle and by the dramatic events which followed, it would not perhaps have been a matter for surprise had the response to the appeal of the Joint Committee been less liberal in the second year in the first year of the war. It is, therefore, all the more remarkable that in this second year the public at home and overseas should have contributed to Red Cross funds a sum in the neighbourhood of £2,000,000.

Approximately two-thirds of the above sum consisted of contributions for the general purposes of the Joint Committee, while the balance represented donations and gifts which were earmarked by the donors to various special funds, to which I make reference later.

THE SPECIAL FUNDS.

Where donors are numbered by the million, it is not surprising that the report contains practically no reference to individual contributions. Merely to publish a list of the largest donations would create "invidious" distinctions. Furthermore, the true measure of a gift is not its monetary value, but the sacrifice which it entails on the giver. It is, however, interesting to observe the very large sums which have resulted from special appeals made to those engaged in certain trades and industries. Thus, the British Farmers' Red Cross Fund, which was organized by Mr. Herbert Brown, collected up to October 20th, 1916, a sum totalling over £400,000. There has been raised by Captain Dennis Bayley, principally from coal-owners and coal-miners, an amount of over £300,000. An appeal to the Meat and Allied Trades, organized by Mr. Gordon Campbell, has already realized over £100,000. A feature of these special appeals is the extremely low cost of collection, a tribute to the self-sacrifice and skill of the organizers and their assistants.

Considerations of peace preclude me from referring in any but the briefest terms to the various special funds comprised in the accounts. At the close of the period under review these numbered as compared with 15 at the end of the previous financial year. The most important of these funds, from the point

of view of the expenditure incurred, are as follows:

Transport of wounded	£ 387,711
Egypt, Malta, and Near East	242,877
France and Belgium	191,765
British Red Cross Hospital	77,111
Netley (Maintenance account)	68,819
Mesopotamia	59,321
Red Cross Auxiliary Hospitals for Officers	21,027,007

While the expenditure out of the remaining 26 special funds amounted to 331,350.

Making the total expenditure of the special funds £1,348,357. In respect of all the special funds detailed statements of account are published showing under numerous classifications the nature of the expenditure incurred.

As regards the general fund, the expenditure made thereout (apart from home administration expenses, to which I refer later) may be grouped as follows:

Stores—supplied to home hospitals and in hand in London, and cost of handling and distributing stores	£ 99,307
Votes of cash and stores to auxiliary and other bodies	158,350
Expenditure on various Red Cross units	106,975
	£ 364,632

ECONOMY IN ADMINISTRATION.

The analysis of the management expenses as between the various funds is set out in a tabular statement in the report, from which it appears that the total home administration expenses (excluding hospitals) amount to £23,064. These expenses include cost of appeals, staff salaries, rent, rates, lighting, heating, insurance, and administration of the stores department. They have relation partly to the collection of income and partly to the disbursement of the funds so collected; and it is interesting to compare them with the total amount collected during the year under review, and also with the total expenditure. On the total expenditure they represent no more than 7d. in the pound, while in ratio to the total income they amount to less than 4d. in the pound—a striking testimony to economy exercised and to voluntary help rendered. It may be noted that the interest obtained during the financial year under review from the temporary investment of surplus income was more than sufficient to cover the whole of these administration charges.

The following statement summarizes the total expenditure of the Joint Committee for the year ended October 20th, 1916, namely, £1,815,353:

Expenditure out of Special Funds as before mentioned	£1,348,357
Expenditure out of the General Fund (exclusive of Home Administration, etc.) as before mentioned	363,932
Home Management Expenses including cost of appeals and Administration of Stores as stated above	53,064
Reserve for Contingencies	50,000
Total, as already referred to	£1,815,353

The increase in the total receipts is clearly attributable to a number of causes, among which may be noted (a) the publicity given to appeals by the Press generally, and *The Times* in particular; (b) the confidence on the part of the public that the funds are ably and economically administered; (c) the knowledge that the societies are working in closest co-operation with the naval and military authorities; and (d) the ever-increasing number of soldiers who, having had personal experience of the benefits of Red Cross work, have enlisted the compassionate and generous sympathy of their friends.

THE BALANCE IN HAND.

In referring to the fact that they have received during the year a sum very considerably in excess of that which they have disbursed, the Finance Committee state quite frankly that at the date of the issue of the report they had a balance in hand which may well prove sufficient to meet their expenses up to the close of the current financial year. At the same time, they observe that no one can estimate with confidence the duration of the war, or the ability of the public to continue in future its generous contributions to Red Cross work; and they also note the demands that will be made long after hostilities have ceased, for the after-care of men who have been disabled. Furthermore, there is evidence that the public is becoming less willing to support the smaller war charities, and is looking more and more to the Joint Committee to investigate such organizations, and to subsidize them if their affairs are found to be satisfactory. In fact, the Joint Committee are already arranging to make grants from their funds, where good cause is shown, in furtherance of the work now being carried on by the various County Red Cross Associations. This procedure appears all the more appropriate when it is remembered that the organized collections of the Joint Committee have in many cases drained the local resources of the counties.

The public has good reason to rest assured that the funds which the Joint Committee retain will in the future continue to be expended wisely, economically, and appropriately; and a consideration of the report now issued leads one to the conclusion that no higher standard than that attained in the past can well be expected.

Figures have their value in measuring the generosity of the public, the proper economy or extravagance in administration. But behind these figures is the story of comfort and succour to the wounded, of hunger and thirst relieved, and of stricken men brought back to health. No work was ever more nobly conceived, more generously supported, or more carefully and sympathetically administered.

IMPERIAL PREFERENCE.

A WIDER TARIFF.

UNANIMOUS REPORT OF COMMITTEE.

The following resolutions passed by the Committee on Commercial and Industrial Policy on the subject of Imperial Preference, together with copy of covering letter to the Prime Minister have been issued as a White Paper.

- In the light of experience gained during the War, we consider that special steps must be taken to stimulate the production of foodstuffs, raw materials and manufactured articles within the Empire wherever the expansion of production is possible and economically desirable for the safety and welfare of the Empire as a whole. We therefore recommend that H.M. Government should now declare their adherence to the principle that preference should be accorded to the products and manufactures of the British Overseas Dominions in respect of any Customs Duties now or hereafter to be imposed on imports into the United Kingdom.
- Further, it will in our opinion be necessary to take into early consideration as one of the methods of achieving the above objects, the desirability of establishing a wider range of Customs Duties which would be permitted or reduced on the products and manufactures of the Empire, and which would form the basis of commercial treaties with Allied and Neutral Powers.

LETTER TO THE PRIME MINISTER.

To the Right Hon. D. Lloyd George, M.P., Prime Minister.

Sir, I think it expedient to state briefly the reasons which have led us to pass the accompanying Resolutions and transmit them to you at the present time. It was our intention to discuss the future trade relations between the United Kingdom and the British Possessions Overseas in detail in connection with and as part of the recommendations which it will be our duty to make in respect of the general commercial and industrial policy of this country after the war. In particular we desired to consider the position of the great staple industries, but in regard to these we feel bound to wait for the reports from the special Committees appointed by the Board of Trade.

3. The announcement that an Imperial Conference will be held at an early date has, in our judgment, made it expedient to state our opinions in the form of the Resolutions we have now the honour to transmit.

4. We have arrived at the conclusions indicated chiefly on the ground that although to some of us any measures which may act in restraint of trade are in the abstract distasteful, we think it necessary that for the sake of the unity of the Empire a serious attempt should now be made to meet the declared wishes of the Dominions and Colonies for the development of their economic relations with the United Kingdom; and that any abstract opinions we may hold should not, under the circumstances in which we are placed and with the experience gained during the war, stand in the way of any measures which are seen to be important, having regard to the general interests of the Empire.

5. It will be recalled that at the Colonial Conference of 1902 the Prime Ministers of the Self-Governing Colonies unanimously urged the expediency of granting in the United Kingdom preferential treatment to the products and manufactures of the Colonies either by exemption from or reduction of duties then existing or thereafter to be imposed, and that a Resolution in the same terms was passed at the Conference of 1907.

6. Whatever controversies may have arisen in the past, we think that regard being had in particular to the sacrifices made and the services rendered by our fellow subjects overseas for a common purpose during the present war, the time has now arrived at which this request should be granted to the fullest extent which is now or may hereafter become practicable.

7. The Dominions have not asked, and we do not understand them to ask, that duties should be imposed by the United Kingdom for the sake of granting a preference to their products. But we feel that, in the words of the Resolutions we are forwarding to you, it will be necessary to take into early consideration, as one of the methods of achieving the objects indicated, the desirability of establishing a wider range of Customs duties than exists at present. This subject we propose to consider later, and to submit a further report thereon at an early opportunity, as well as on the question how far the interests of the Dominions could be met by the granting of subsidies in lieu of tariff preferences.

8. We do not overlook the practical difficulties involved, but we desire to emphasize the fact that for the purpose of recovering trade lost during the war, of securing new markets, and of consolidating the resources of the British Empire the development throughout the Empire of a system of mutual tariff preferences is a subject which cannot, in our opinion, any longer be neglected.

9. In this connection it will be necessary to examine closely the effect of imposing duties upon any articles which are used for manufacturing purposes in the country, especially in connection with our export trades and the shipping and shipbuilding industries. Measures must be devised to safeguard the interests of the consumer and the rightful demands of labour. The special position of India, as well as of Egypt and the Sudan, will require consideration; and account must be taken both of our commercial treaty

(Continued at foot of next Column.)

THE MIRAGE OF THE SKY.

AVIATOR'S WEIRD ADVENTURE.

An extraordinary story of a mirage in the clouds is told by a young Flying Corps officer in the following letter to his father.

"I had often wondered what it would feel like to see a machine coming straight for one and to know that a collision was inevitable. I had the experience this afternoon, only the collision did not take place. I was on patrol with five other machines over the lines by the way, I am writing this like a novel, but I feel like it—and had just gone into a cloud bank. Just before going in I saw the 'bus on my right, turning to cross in front of me. All of a sudden I saw a machine just the same as my own appear out of the clouds about 500 ft. away, making straight for me. Instinctively I jammed my nose hard down and went as near a nose dive as possible; the other 'bus did the same. I turned; the other turned into me. I was in a cold perspiration all over by this time, so I thought, 'Here goes; if I am going to crash, it is as well to be complete.' So straight for it I went. We got closer and closer, and biff! my machine and its mirage in the clouds met."

"It seemed like a hideous nightmare, and I can still see that machine doing its utmost to crash into me. I think I can say I have had the full horrors of a collision in the air without its actually taking place. I finally got out of the clouds; and had not the faintest idea where I was but about fifteen seconds after 'Archie' reminded me that I was a little too low over his lines. Having got that off my chest, I think I will go to bed."

MADAME BRESHKOVSKY.

"GRANDMOTHER OF THE REVOLUTION."

"Babushka," the Russian word for "little grandmother," is the half-endearing, half-respectful name applied by revolutionaries to Mrs. Katherine Breshkovsky, just liberated from Siberia. Though born in a well-to-do family, and married to a Liberal landowner, Mrs. Breshkovsky did not hesitate to forsake her husband and her children to enter the ranks of the first "propagandists" among the peasantry. That was in the early seventies. For doing this she was arrested, kept in prison for three years, and then arraigned with 103 others before a special tribunal, which sent her to the Siberian mines for four years. In 1881 she made her escape, but was caught and sentenced once more to four years' hard labour, with subsequent settlement in Siberia for life.

But no amount of hardship and vile treatment could break her indomitable spirit, and in 1907 she simply took the train back to Russia, and, ignoring the authorities, helped to establish the Revolutionary Socialist party. Subsequently she undertook a lecture tour to the United States to obtain funds for the "cause." Her arrest in 1907 followed on the denunciation of the notorious spy and agent-provocateur Azef. Arraigned once more—this time with M. Nicholas Tchernykov—she was condemned in 1910 to banishment to Siberia. Though an old woman, broken in health, she made a daring attempt to escape later.

obligations and of the bearing of the proposed policy upon the interests of these countries, our trade relations with which are of special importance, and to which we are, however, that these questions, with which we propose to deal more fully in a subsequent report, do not oppose any insuperable obstacles to the adoption of the policy embodied in our Resolutions. We have, etc.

DAVID OF BURLINGHAM W. S. MCCORMICK, (Chairman), ALEX. McDOWELL, ARTHUR HAYDOCK, GEORGE A. MURPHY, HENRY BIRCHINGHOUGH, ADAM NIXON, ALFRED BOOTH, CHARLES A. PARSONS, PARSONSON, ARTHUR F. SMITH, H. GOSLING, G. SCOTT SMITH, W. A. S. HEWINS, GEO. J. WARDLE, C. G. HYDE.

PERCY ASHLEY } Secretaries, G. C. UPDEGROVE }
February 2nd, 1917.

MEMORANDUM BY SIR FREDERICK SMITH.

While I am in general sympathy with the resolutions passed by the Committee, I feel very strongly that, in view particularly of the present international situation, the moment is inopportune to bring forward a recommendation on the subject of Imperial Preference, which may involve an alteration in our fiscal policy towards our Allies. In my opinion, it would be desirable that, before arriving at any conclusions on the subject, we should meet the representatives of the Dominions for a confidential discussion, at which the question of our commercial relations with our Allies and other practical difficulties could be fully and freely discussed.

THE TERMS OF REFERENCE.

The Committee was appointed in July last to consider the commercial and industrial policy to be adopted after the war, with special reference to the conclusion, reached at the Economic Conference of the Allies and to the following questions:—

- What industries are essential to the future safety of the nation; and what steps should be taken to maintain and establish them.
- What steps should be taken to recover home and foreign trade lost during the war and to secure new markets.
- To what extent and by what means the resources of the Empire should and can be developed.
- To what extent and by what means the sources of supply within the Empire can be prevented from falling under foreign control.

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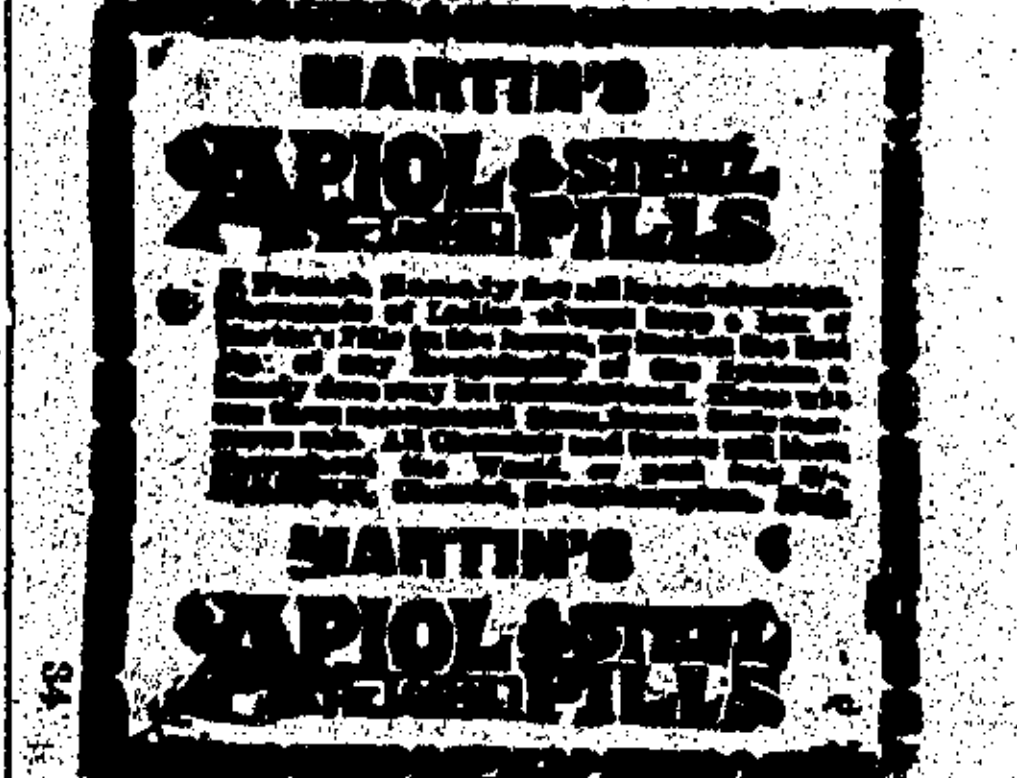
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HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

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For SWATOW.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

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General Managers.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

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REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

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The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a daily qualified surgeon.

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DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
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UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT
TO

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO

STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamer	Leave Hong Kong	Connecting Mail	Due at Marseilles	Due at London
COLOMBO	Noon	Sta. from COLOMBO	1917	1917

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.

Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.

On the Australian Route Tickets interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.

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Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge. Return Tickets are available by Messageries Maritimes Company.

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(Non-Transshipment)

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WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR

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Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.

PROPOSED SAILINGS:

STEAMERS	Leave H'kong about	Leave S'pore about	Due at Marseilles if calling about	Due at London about
The Intermediate	Service is	Temporarily Suspended.		

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.
Round-the-World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines.
Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years; or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months.
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NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.
For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to

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THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

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VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE { AWA MARU (TUESDAY, 1st May, at Noon.
Capt. Hayashi 12,500 }
via SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE { YOKOHAMA MARU (WEDNESDAY, 1st May, at Noon.
Capt. Terada 12,500 }

NAGOYA and YOKOHAMA.

SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, via MANILA, BANGKOK, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE & BRISBANE.

CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON.

BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO.

SHANGHAI, MOJI and KOBE { RANGOON MARU (THURSDAY, 19th Apr. 1917.
Capt. Kobayashi 8,000 }

NAGASAKI, KOBE and { AKI MARU (FRIDAY, 13th Apr. at 11 A.M.
YOKOHAMA ... Capt. Yoshikawa 15,200 }

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE and { KAGA MARU (THURSDAY, 12th Apr. at 11 A.M.
YOKOHAMA ... Capt. Komatsubara 12,500 }

YOKOHAMA ... { JINSEN MARU (FRIDAY, 13th Apr. 1917.
Capt. Takahashi 8,000 }

YOKOHAMA ... { KATORI MARU (MONDAY, 30th Apr. at 11 A.M.
Capt. Kori 21,000 }

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via PANAMA CANAL.

(CARGO ONLY).

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SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA.

JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamer	Tons and Speed	Leave Hongkong
PERSIA MARU	8,000 — 14 knots	WED. 18th April, 10.30 A.M.
KOREA MARU	18,000 — 18 knots	MON., 30th April, Noon.
SIBERIA MARU	18,000 — 18 knots	SATUR., 12th May.
TENYO MARU	21,000 — 21 knots	WED., 3rd May.
NIPPON MARU	11,000 — 15 knots	MON., 11th June.
SHINYO MARU	23,000 — 21 knots	TUES., 19th June.

FIRST CLASS TO LONDON G\$348 (£71.10.0) RETURN G\$609 (£123).
" " " SAN FRANCISCO G\$2.50 " " G\$437.50.

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ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in connection with all the Principal Mail Lines and Trans-Pacific Railway.
Passengers may Travel by Railway between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.

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For Full Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to—

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T. DAIGO, Agent,
King's Building.

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SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE.

Ports of call:—Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Haiphong, Tourane, Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Djibouti, Suez, Port Said, Marseilles.

For SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA ... STEAMER ... To SAIL

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.
Return Tickets to Europe available two years.
Return Tickets to Intermediate Ports available six months.

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OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

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North American Line. For VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND TACOMA, VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE, AND YOKOHAMA.

"HAWAII MARU" ... THURSDAY, 12th Apr. at 5 P.M.
"CANADA MARU" ... WEDNESDAY, 25th Apr. at 5 P.M.

NORTH AMERICAN LINE—This line maintains a regular fortnightly service between Hongkong and Puget Sound ports touching at intermediate ports in Japan. Overland cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for U.S.A. and connections are made at Puget Sound ports with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE—Every three months the steamer proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

AUSTRALIAN LINE—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling at Auckland, N.Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

BOMBAY LINE—Fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore, Port Swettenham, Penang, and Colombo. At present this line's steamers maintain cargo only.

JAVA LINE—Monthly service for Java ports calling at Manila, Sandakan and Macassar. Booking for passengers and cargo to the ports.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS REGARDING PASSENGER OR FREIGHT APPLY AT OFFICE.

FORMOSAN LINE—For Tamu, Keelung and Anping, Takao, via Swatow and Amoy.

"SOSHU MARU" ... THURSDAY, 12th Apr. at 9 A.M.
"AMAKUSA MARU" ... SUNDAY, 15th Apr. at Noon.
"KAIYO MARU" ... SUNDAY, 22nd Apr. at Noon.

These Formosan Liners will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 76 will be fixed.

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to—

TEL. Nos. 744 and 745.

M. HIGUCHI, Manager,
No. 1, Queen's Building.

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STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

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The Post Office will forward all correspondence posted by the fastest routes.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Liberia, Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

For	On Week-Days	On Sundays & Holidays
Tai O ...	5.0 P.M.	—
Tai Po ...	1.00 A.M.	9.30 A.M.
Cheung Chow Shataukok, Shatin and Sheungshui	5.00 P.M.	—
Aberdeen, Autau, Ping Shan, Sai Kung Santou, Stanley	4.30 P.M.	—
Canton Samshui and Wushow ...	7.30 A.M. Regis. 5.00 P.M. Letters 6.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Macao ...	7.15 A.M. 1.30 P.M. 6.00 P.M.	9.00 A.M.
Kongmoon ...	Except Saturdays	5.00 P.M.
Namtau and Sammei ...	5.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Shamshan ...	10.00 A.M. 4.00 P.M.	9.00 A.M.

From Sheungwan Western Branch P.O.

For	On Week-Days	On Sundays & Holidays
Macao ...	7.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M. 7.30 A.M.	8.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M.
Canton ...	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Tai Ping Tung ...	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Shik Ki ...	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.
Kongmoon ...	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.
Kamshuk ...	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.
Kaukung ...	Except Saturdays	6.00 P.M.

In the case of Mails closing before 9 a.m. Registration closes at 5 o'clock on the previous evening.

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We will
Clean and Oil **DESK FANS**
for \$1.30 each
" " **CEILING FANS**
for \$3.25 each.

Blades and Guards of Desk Fans polished and Relacquered for \$1.00 to \$1.25 each, extra.
Ceiling, Bracket and Desk Fans, all types and sizes in stock.

WM. C. JACK & CO., LTD.,

ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.
14, DES VŒUX ROAD, HONGKONG.

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APPLIANCES FOR THE PROMPT PRODUCTION OF

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COMMERCIAL.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

On	April 11th.
On LONDON.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	24 1/2
Bank Bill, on demand	24 1/2
Bank Bill, at 30 days' sight	24 1/2
Bank Bill, at 6 months' sight	24 1/2
Bank Bill, at 12 months' sight	24 1/2
On PARIS.—	
Bank Bill, on demand	22 1/2
Bank Bill, at 30 days' sight	22 1/2
On NEW YORK.—	
Bank Bill, on demand	56 1/2
Bank Bill, at 30 days' sight	56 1/2
On HONGKONG.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	nom.
Bank Bill, on demand	nom.
On SHANGHAI.—	
Bank Bill, at sight	nom.
Bank Bill, at 30 days' sight	nom.
On YOKOHAMA.—	
Bank Bill, on demand	108 1/2
Bank Bill, at 30 days' sight	108 1/2
On MANILA.—	
Bank Bill, on demand	100 1/2
Bank Bill, at 30 days' sight	100 1/2
On CEBU.—	
Bank Bill, on demand	3 1/2 p.m.
Bank Bill, at 30 days' sight	3 1/2 p.m.
On BANGKOK.—	
Bank Bill, on demand	56 1/2
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On SINGAPORE.—	
Bank Bill, on demand	56 1/2
Bank Bill, at 30 days' sight	56 1/2
On BATAVIA.—	
Bank Bill, on demand	56 1/2
Bank Bill, at 30 days' sight	56 1/2
On SOERABAYA.—	
Bank Bill, on demand	56 1/2
Bank Bill, at 30 days' sight	56 1/2
On SINGAPORE.—	
Bank Bill, on demand	56 1/2
Bank Bill, at 30 days' sight	56 1/2
On BATAVIA.—	
Bank Bill, on demand	56 1/2
Bank Bill, at 30 days' sight	56 1/2
On SOERABAYA.—	
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